

Kuwait cautions Damascus

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait protested to Syria over a demonstration Monday outside its Damascus embassy which it said harmed relations between the two countries. In Damascus, sources close to the embassy said about 150 demonstrators, believed to be Iranian and pro-Iranian, had chanted anti-Kuwait slogans and demanded the release of prisoners held in the Gulf state. A Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry spokesman said Syria's charge d'affaires, Mahmoud Al Miqdad, was summoned to the ministry and informed of Kuwait's "displeasure with the incident." Kuwait "is keen to maintain relations with Syria based on respect and fraternity... but this irresponsible action greatly hurts relations between brothers," the spokesman said. Sixteen people convicted of bombings in Kuwait in 1983 against targets which included government installations and the U.S. and French embassies are in jail in Kuwait.

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Nuseibeh returns from Tunis meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh returned to Amman Monday after leading Jordan's delegation to an extraordinary session of the Arab League Council which discussed the three-week-old siege of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut by Lebanese militiamen. In a statement he gave to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, upon arrival, Dr. Nuseibeh said Jordan played a key role in formulating the final resolution of the Tunis meeting which called for an "immediate and complete" ceasefire around the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps in Beirut and formulated a committee to visit Beirut to initiate contacts with all parties to restore peace. However, Dr. Nuseibeh said, since Lebanon chose not to attend the meeting, the meeting asked Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi to dispatch an envoy to the Lebanese capital.

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Grenade thrown at Qalandia home

AMMAN (Petra) — A handgrenade was thrown at the residence of a village leader in Qalandia in the occupied West Bank. Radio Israel said the grenade did not explode and that the village leader took the bomb to the headquarters of the Israeli military governor in Ramallah. The radio also said two masked men beat up an Israeli policeman in Bethlehem and fled. The radio did not give details.

Bourguiba arrives in Paris

PARIS (R) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba arrived Monday for a four-day visit to France and talks with President Francois Mitterrand. The 81-year-old Tunisian leader, looking frail, was met on his arrival at Paris' Orly airport by External Relations Minister Roland Dumas. He will meet Mr. Mitterrand Tuesday at the Tunisian embassy, officials said.

Fabius begins E. German visit

EAST BERLIN (R) — French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius arrived in East Berlin Monday on a visit that breaks new diplomatic ground between the two countries and could boost bilateral trade. The two-day visit, the first by the head of government of one of the three World War II Western allies, marks a further step in East Germany's efforts to expand contacts outside the Soviet bloc.

U.N. issues new appeal to S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS (R) — United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Monday issued a fresh appeal to South Africa to expedite a seven-year-old U.N. independence plan for Namibia (South West Africa). His call was contained in a written report to the Security Council, which later Monday was to begin a new round of debate on long-stalled efforts to win independence for the territory, ruled by South Africa in defiance of repeated U.N. General Assembly decisions.

Carter: Democrats will retake Senate

HONG KONG (R) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said Monday he believed the Democratic Party would retake control of the Republican-held Senate in 1986 and could win the presidency in 1988. He said in a local television interview that George Bush was the most likely Republican presidential candidate in 1988 and he would be a far less formidable opponent than President Reagan.

Kyprianou in Athens

ATHENS (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou arrived in Athens Monday for talks with the newly re-elected Socialist government which has joined him in condemning Sunday's presidential elections among Turkish-Cypriots. Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş was elected president of the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of northern Cyprus in the elections (See page 2).

Peres unveils Israeli plan for peace talks within three months

5-point proposal excludes PLO members, sidesteps international Mideast conference

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres unveiled a five-point plan Monday aimed at leading to Middle East peace talks with U.S. participation within three months.

Mr. Peres rejected an international peace conference but left the door open for a supporting role for the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China. "It's possible that there is a change of atmosphere in the Middle East," said Mr. Peres in a speech in parliament. "It's possible that an opportunity has arisen that must not be missed. We do not want to belittle such a possibility, or to slam the door on such an opportunity."

Israel "is ready to pay a price for peace, but provided that the payment actually brings peace and provided that the Arabs also pay their price — otherwise, no one will believe that they really want peace," Mr. Peres said. His remarks, in Hebrew, were translated to English by the government press office. Mr. Peres proposed:

— Continuing U.S. talks with Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Palestinians who do not belong to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

— The creation of an Israeli team and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team to prepare an agenda for a peace conference with participation of the U.S.

— The enlistment of the support of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council for direct

Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli negotiations.

— The appointment of Palestinian delegates from Israeli-occupied territories "who will represent the stands of the inhabitants and will be acceptable to the sides."

— "Co convening of an opening peace conference within three months" at a location to be agreed upon later either in the United States, Europe or the Middle East. "We are convinced that it is possible to say to our friends across the sea and to our neighbours across the (Jordan) River, that despite the obstacles and the difficulties along the way, it is possible to reach direct negotiations," Mr. Peres said.

He said Israel was willing to make "a major contribution." "It is possible that there is a change in atmosphere in the Middle East," Mr. Peres said. "It is possible that an opportunity has been presented, that it is forbidden to miss."

Wazir sees little progress

Meanwhile in Amman, a senior PLO official said Sunday he saw little progress in the U.S. position on Middle East peace talks after the meetings between King Hussein and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Khalil Wazir, deputy military commander of the PLO, com-

plained that the United States continues to oppose creation of an independent Palestinian state and to refuse to negotiate with the PLO.

"They (the Americans) haven't faced the truth, which is the recognition of the Palestinian rights, beginning with the recognition of the PLO and the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people," Mr. Wazir (Abu Jihad) told the AP in an interview.

U.S. and Jordanian officials, after the King's talks with Mr. Reagan in Washington, had indicated they hoped for a meeting soon between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team.

The U.S. officials also indicated they were seeking a way to accommodate Jordan's quest for an international sanction of broader peace talks, without agreeing to involvement by the Soviet Union.

The United States says the PLO must first endorse United Nations resolutions which imply recognition of Israel's right to exist. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has indicated he will do this only if there is recognition of a Palestinian right to self-determination.

Mr. Wazir said the PLO had not discussed the names of Palestinians it would authorise to meet with the Americans.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri has said such a meeting could work out details of PLO endorsement of the U.N. resolutions and U.S. recognition of Palestinian self-determination within a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

Israel 'completes' Lebanon pullout

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Two Katyusha rockets crashed in an Israeli settlement in the Galilee region Monday hours before the Israeli army completed its withdrawal from Lebanon, ending three years of occupation.

The rockets, fired from Lebanon, caused no injuries or damage, but residents of the Moshav Shomera settlement rushed to bomb shelters.

The rockets were the first to fall in the settlement since Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Israel launched the invasion with the declared aim of with the driving Palestinian commandos out of rocket and artillery range of the Galilee.

The three-year occupation cost Israel 654 lives, 3,800 wounded, according to officially announced Israeli figures but observers say actual figures are much higher.

Israeli leaders now concede the border cannot be sealed against Katyusha attack, but they threaten swift retaliation. About 100,000 Israelis live within rocket range of the frontier.

Security sources told Reuters the Katyushas that landed Monday were fired from rudimentary launchers from Israel's self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon.

In Kiryat Shmona, a prominent target of Palestinian commandos before the 1982 invasion, workers have dug no more shelters to ensure that no one is more than 50 metres from cover (Israelis brace for rocket attacks, page 2).

Meanwhile, the Israeli army withdrew its last units from Lebanon Monday but left behind military advisers and plainclothes agents to watch over the southern border zone, generals at the frontier said.

The last contingent, about 30 tanks, rolled across the frontier into Israel at midday.

Israel has said it would turn over the self-declared "security zone," 12 to 20 kilometres deep in places, to the SLA. The Israelis say the

Beirut rejects Israeli claim

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese government and military spokesmen Monday dismissed Israeli statements that its army has completed its withdrawal from South Lebanon.

"Lebanon will consider Israeli forces to have withdrawn from its territory only when the last Israeli soldier has left," Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fuad Turk told Reuters.

A Lebanese army spokesman said Israeli forces were still occupying the south, and statements that they had withdrawn were propaganda intended to mislead world opinion.

He said the army command urged Beirut-based reporters to visit the areas to confirm Israel's continued military presence, and was ready to arrange such visits in coordination with U.N. peacekeeping troops in the south.

"This withdrawal announcement is only for propaganda purposes to mislead world opinion," the spokesman said in a statement telephoned to Reuters from army headquarters. "It does not conform with the facts in the south."

mostly Christian force numbers about 2,000 men, but security sources say its fighting strength is closer to 500.

Senior officers at the border told Reuters the last regular unit had left Lebanon.

They said Israeli advisers and liaison officers would remain behind to help the Israeli-backed militia South Lebanon Army (SLA) police the "security zone."

Morocco calls for special summit

RABAT (R) — Morocco believes that an extraordinary Arab summit proposed by King Hassan should deal exclusively with the Palestinian issue, the official Moroccan news agency MAP said Monday.

King Hassan, current chairman of the Arab Summit, made the proposal in a message to the heads of delegation attending an Arab League ministerial meeting in Tunis this weekend.

In the message published Monday, King Hassan said the summit on Palestinian issues would be completely separate from the regular annual Arab summit planned in Saudi Arabia.

The regular summit has been postponed several times because of inter-Arab differences.

Last year King Hassan suggested a special Arab summit to examine the re-establishment of full diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt.

But the idea was not backed by a majority of the 21-member Arab League and it was dropped.

King Hassan's proposal will be discussed at another Arab League council session to be held in Tunis on June 24.

The Moroccan ambassador to the Arab League, Mohammed Tazi, said Sunday a majority of Arab states were now in favour of an extraordinary summit, including Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

"The Palestinian cause stands above all secondary or bilateral motives," King Hassan's message said. "What is at stake is the Arabs' credibility and their capacity to go beyond personal motives. Thus, the urgent need to hold an extraordinary summit because history and the judgement of our peoples will pass on us depends on

(Continued on page 2)

Regent praises King's efforts

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein on the occasion of the anniversary of Great Arab Revolt and Army Day that falls on June 10.

The Regent praised the King's leadership and his "relentless struggle to restore the Arab rights in Palestine and in Holy Jerusalem," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The Regent recalled in his cable "the role that the Great Arab Revolt played in defence of Arab dignity, unity and independence" and the revolt's role in "reviving Arab renaissance."

Prince Hassan, in his cable, expressed the Jordanian people's faith and loyalty to the King, Petra said.

The King is currently in London where he met last week with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and discussed with her prospects for a just solution to the Palestinian problem and peace in the Middle East.

Habash says Syria behind Amal attacks

KUWAIT (R) — Damascus-based Palestinian leader George Habash said Monday Syria was behind attacks by Shi'ite Muslim Amal forces on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

"I, as many other Palestinians, cannot believe that Amal dared to take such a decision... without having had the green light from Syria," Dr. Habash, who heads the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), told a press conference.

The PFLP is part of the recently-formed national salvation front which opposes Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Dr. Habash said the front wanted to "to fight in Lebanon, particularly in the south against Israel," while trying to avoid past mistakes.

"For this reason the views of the salvation front have been put forward to Amal and its ally, the Lebanese national democratic front, proposing a dialogue by which we can avoid past mistakes," he added.

"But to our surprise the refugee camps (Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh) have been surrounded and attacked," he said.

Dr. Habash, who arrived in Kuwait Saturday for talks with senior officials, said Amal had insisted there could be no fighting from South Lebanon without a "unified Arab strategy."



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, the prime minister and senior officials are greeted by a 21-gun salute and the national anthem at celebrations marking the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day (Petra photo)

Celebrations mark Great Arab Revolt, Army Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday attended celebrations marking the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day.

The celebrations, held at Al Hussein Youth City, started with the arrival of the Regent at the Martyrs Monument, where he was greeted by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, ex-commander-in-chief Field Marshal (Retd.) Habis Al Majali, Public Security Director-General Lieutenant-General Diab Yousef and senior army and Public Security officers.

A 21-gun salute greeted the Regent and the Armed Forces Band played the national anthem.

The Regent watered the Tree of Life at the Martyrs Monument and presented medals to excellent armed forces and security officers.

The Regent then proceeded to the banquet hall at the Sports City to attend an Iftar hosted by Prime Minister Rifai. The Iftar was also attended by Cabinet members, parliament members and speakers, senior army officers and Public Security officers in addition to Gen. Sharif Zaid and Lt.-Gen. Yousef.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day, Mr. Rifai sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein, who is currently in London, congratulating him on the occasion and praising his efforts to lead Jordan to further prosperity and progress.

Shatila residents issue urgent appeal for international aid

Amal siege continues around Beirut camps; Palestinian supporters stage hit-and-run raids

AMMAN (J.T.) — The besieged Palestinians inside Beirut's Shatila refugee camp have issued an urgent appeal for international aid, a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader said Sunday.

Khalil Wazir, deputy military commander of the PLO, said the Shatila popular committee appealed for help from the United Nations general secretary, the Arab League and other international bodies.

Mr. Wazir (Abu Jihad), said in an interview with the Associated Press that the Amal fighters surrounding the camp have not allowed in any food, water or medical aid for about 20 days.

"They had no less than 80 who have died and they cannot bury them" because of gunfire, Mr. Wazir said.

"Twenty children were killed by cholera and seven mothers were killed the same way" within the past few days, he said.

Although Amal has allowed small quantities of help to reach the camps, in Shatila there is "no food, no water, no milk for the children," Mr. Wazir said.

He said Amal is squeezing Shatila because nearby Sabra camp already has fallen and "they want to make the siege stronger and

stronger."

He said thousands of people still remain in the embattled camp, which was home to more than 6,000 refugees in a June 1983 survey by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which operates it.

He said that Amal had repeatedly refused to let the Red Cross enter the camp, and also had turned away a delegation from Iran.

Meanwhile, sporadic shooting and shelling continued around the refugee camps on Monday for the 22nd straight day amid concern among Red Cross officials that many of the camp's residents needed urgent medical help.

As the shooting and shelling continued, International Red Cross (IRC) officials voiced concern that they had not been allowed to evacuate wounded from Bourj Al Barajneh camp for over a week.

"We have been on stand-by for further rescue operations but we have not been given the necessary security guarantees," an IRC spokeswoman told Reuters.

The IRC has moved 93 wounded from Bourj Al Barajneh in earlier evacuations, but officials who accompanied a U.N. relief

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Negotiations for the release of 21 Finnish U.N. soldiers held hostage in South Lebanon remained deadlocked Monday and U.N. officials said they have "lost all contact" with the hostages after Israeli-backed militiamen moved them into their stronghold.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was also investigating charges that the actions of the Finnish soldiers provoked their abduction by the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia.

Spokesman Timur Goksel said UNIFIL lost all contact with the Finns in South Lebanon Sunday.

He said the hostages, who had been held in the villages of Qantara and Adaiseh since Friday, were moved out of UNIFIL's zone to the SLA's headquarters at a former Lebanese army barracks in Marjayoun 16 kilometres east.

Security sources said the move "could mean a prolonged period of detention" for the Finnish troops.

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AUB professor kidnapped in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Unidentified gunmen Sunday kidnapped Thomas Sutherland, a U.S. professor at the American University of Beirut (AUB), an AUB spokesman said Monday.

He said the gunmen seized Sutherland after shooting out the tyres of an AUB car taking the 34-year-old professor from Beirut Airport to his home on the university's campus.

Sutherland, dean of AUB's Agricultural and Food Sciences Faculty, is the fourth Westerner on AUB's staff to be kidnapped in the last six months.

The spokesman said AUB President Calvin Plimpton, also reported missing by a local radio station, was in New York.

Sutherland, from Fort Collins in Colorado, was abducted Sunday night by gunmen in at least two cars, who let his AUB driver go, AUB Spokesman Radwan Mawlawi told reporters.

"They shot at the tyres and in the air to frighten him," Mawlawi said, adding that Sutherland had no bodyguard. "He never let us feel he was afraid of anything."

The Glasgow-born professor, who joined AUB in 1983, has a wife and three children, all in the United States. He had been away from Lebanon for three weeks, Mawlawi said.

Two other Americans on AUB's staff have been kidnapped

Denktash wins landslide election victory

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash has won a landslide victory in presidential elections in the breakaway state he proclaimed two years ago in Northern Cyprus.

The counting of ballots was completed late Sunday night and Mr. Denktash received 70.5 per cent of the vote, Alpay Durduhan 9.2 per cent and Ozgur Ozgur 18.4. Three minor candidates shared the remaining 1.9 per cent.

Mr. Denktash told a jubilant crowd in the centre of north Nicosia: "The world will have to respect the republic founded with your good will and I promise you there will be no agreement in Cyprus without the guarantee of Turkey for your security."

He told Reuters in an interview at the presidential palace that he was still willing to establish a federation with Greek Cypriots on the divided island, "but only on a basis of equality."

Turkey invaded and occupied the northern third of Cyprus in 1974 after an abortive Athens-backed coup.

Only Turkey recognises the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". The international community accepts only the Greek Cypriot-run government of president Spyros Kyprianou as legal.

U.N.-sponsored talks in New York last January between Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash aimed at re-uniting Cyprus collapsed.

Mr. Denktash said he hoped Mr. Kyprianou and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar would take note of what had happened Sunday in Northern Cyprus.

Asked how soon talks might re-open with Greek Cypriots Mr. Denktash said northern parliamentary elections at the end of June would have to be completed first, a new government formed, and a new assessment of the situation made.

Greek Cypriot demonstrators blocked the only crossing point north in divided Nicosia in protest against the election. They said it aimed to make final the partition of Cyprus.

EC condemns elections

The European Community Monday condemned Sunday's presidential elections in the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state in Northern Cyprus. A statement issued by Italy, current Community president, said the 10-member bloc would not recognise the outcome of the elections.

"The ten... do not recognise the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' and therefore would not recognise any so-called constitutional developments in Northern Cyprus," said the statement from the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Israelis brace for rocket attacks

By Galina Vromen
Reuters

KIRYAT SHMONA, Lea Amit keeps a flashlight and sweater by her bed, ready to dash for shelter in the middle of the night.

Her son spends two hours a week in an underground classroom in a school programme to accustom pupils to this northern border town to Katyusha rocket attacks.

With the army's withdrawal from Lebanon almost complete, the 100,000 Israelis living within rocket range of the frontier again fear attacks by Palestinian commandos.

Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon had the declared goal of bringing "peace for Galilee" by driving back the guerrillas. But the army has retreated without any guarantee that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will not return to South Lebanon.

"It's difficult after three years of quiet to be back in the situation we lived under before," said Amit, a psychologist who has worked with the town's schools for the past nine years.

"People say you get used to shelling, develop an immunity to it, but I don't think that's true."

This month, Kiryat Shmona's 17,000 residents scurried into shelters in the first town drill since the invasion.

Municipal workers have sprayed ceilings with acoustic fluff to muffle sound inside the cramped bunkers and have tiled some of the concrete floors for comfort. More shelters are being dug so that no-one is further than 50 metres from cover.

Deputy Mayor Shmuel Ochna wants to install cable television in the bunkers to disseminate instructions and news and keep people entertained with films.

He warns that unless the government assures the economic livelihood of the townspeople — mostly unskilled Jewish immigrants from North Africa — there is a risk they will again flee when the shelling starts.

In 1981, Kiryat Shmona gained the unenviable reputation of "the town that ran to the bus station" as a PLO Katyusha barrage sent residents running south for safety.

Six civilians were killed by the shelling of north Israel. But the flight dismayed oldsters, who remembered how in 1958 the people of Galilee stood firm on days when as many as 1,000 shells crashed down on them.

In Merula, Israel's most northern and exposed village, Mayor Yosi Goldberg is planning a remote control irrigation system so that besieged farmers will not need to leave shelters to water their fields.

Members of the collective kibbutz farm, Misgav Am, where a woman died in shelling four years ago, want an underground telephone system to improve communication among shelters.

In 1980 commandos stormed a school in Misgav Am. The attack left one child and the farm's secretary dead.

A single code word broadcast over kibbutz loudspeakers sends men rushing for weapons and women and children into shelters.

The shelters are freshly whitewashed with pink fluorescent tape along the steps to help light the way at night. Those for children have been brightly painted with butterflies and flowers, the triple-deck beds pre-assigned to each child.

In Kiryat Shmona, the school shelters resemble normal classrooms. They are used regularly for arts and crafts study.

"We want children to associate the shelters with positive things, to be used to going down there and not be afraid of them," said Muli Lahad, head of mental health for schools.

Teachers have been instructed to break off classes every 20 minutes and hold singing and exercises to reduce edginess.

Pupils have gathered favourite toys in boxes to take to the shelters and are learning to watch out for each other. In school, they discuss how they would help a scared classmate.

"You can't avoid fear, but it's possible to prepare people to function. That's what we're trying to do," Lahad explained.

The stand-off occasionally erupts into gunfire. Soldiers of the 800-man Israeli battalion were in a firefight in March with unidentified gunmen, believed to be either Israelis or SLA men, near Yater junction.

No Irish casualties were reported. But several Irish soldiers have been killed since UNIFIL first moved into South Lebanon in 1978 under a mandate to oversee the withdrawal of Israeli troops pushed across their border against Palestinian commandos in March that year.

Altogether 103 U.N. soldiers have been killed, about 43 in action.

Queen Elizabeth steps in to oust Syrian diplomat who illegally occupied flat

LONDON (R) — Queen Elizabeth has intervened to try to oust a Syrian diplomat illegally occupying a flat he once rented from a British family, Foreign Office officials said Monday.

They said Ahmad Walid Rajab, shielding behind diplomatic immunity, has ignored a court order to quit the flat, which he rented from engineer John Chaffey for six months in 1982.

Chaffey, married with two young children, said his family had been homeless for nearly three years and spent thousands of pounds trying to repossess their three-bedroom flat.

He finally wrote to the Queen. The officials said she asked the Foreign Office to act to remove Rajab, an adviser on Arab League affairs at the Syrian embassy.

The officials said the Syrian ambassador had been called to the Foreign Office and urged to resolve the issue, which threatened to strain relations between the two countries.

Chaffey said Rajab rented the flat when he went to the United States and refused to vacate it on his return. Since then the family

UNIFIL still at odds with Israelis, SLA

BEIRUT (AP) — The Israelis and their militia allies have long been at odds with the 5,600-man U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon and have made it clear they want the blue-helmeted troops out.

The 10-nation United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is trapped in the crossfire between the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen fighting for control of the border zone.

The seizure of 25 Finnish soldiers and a French colonel by the SLA has underlined the friction that has long been building up in South Lebanon.

The SLA has fired four of the Finns, including the commander of the 490-man Finnish battalion, Col. Venni Halaka. U.N. sources said Col. Halaka was badly beaten before he was released.

The SLA still holds 21 Finns. The SLA says it will only let its hostages go if the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia frees 11 SLA men it says it captured in a dawn raid Friday.

There have been dozens of tense confrontations between the soldiers of the UNIFIL and the Israelis with the SLA allies in recent months.

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Altogether 103 U.N. soldiers have been killed, about 43 in action.

U.N. Undersecretary-General Brian Urquhart criticised Israel's policy of raids during a recent visit to South Lebanon. He said: "I think the use of total force is all wrong. You have to go for the hearts and minds."

Israel last March launched a diplomatic offensive to block an extension of the UNIFIL zone requested by Lebanon down to the Israeli border.

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Chaffey said Rajab rented the flat when he went to the United States and refused to vacate it on his return. Since then the family

bad been forced to stay with friends and relations, with his wife often at different addresses.

The Syrian embassy has declined to comment on the matter. The family tried to reclaim the property last fall when Rajab made a trip to Syria. On his return, Rajab had them evicted, then sued Chaffey for £10,000 (\$12,600) in damages, accusing him of illegal entry and removing furniture.

"He has left us homeless and reliant on charity," charged Chaffey. "He is a disgrace to his country and an insult to the diplomatic service."

"We have been living out of suitcases for three years," Chaffey said. "I had a successful business when all this started, now I'm completely broke."

Chaffey said he wrote to the Queen last month after appeals to the Foreign Office had come to nothing.

"Two days later," said Mrs. Chaffey, "the Foreign Office contacted us to say that Her Majesty had asked them to take action. It was only the Queen's intervention that seems to have got things moving."

Rabat seeks special summit

(Continued from page 1)

the seriousness with which we deal with this issue."

"In this respect, Morocco proposes holding an extraordinary summit because the scope, the after-effects and consequences of the current problems can only find a rational, just and honourable solution to the framework of an extraordinary summit without any link with the ordinary Arab summit."

"No doubt the Arab delegations will see for themselves the seriousness of the situation and no doubt they will give our proposal all the importance it deserves."

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat called during an emergency session of the Arab League Council Saturday in Tunis for a summit to be held in Tunis, where the 21-member Arab League is headquartered.

Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh headed Jordan's delegation to the council session, which was called for by the PLO to discuss the situation in Beirut where Lebanese militiamen are besieging Palestinian refugee camps.

Splits in Arab ranks over issues such as the possible readmission of Egypt to the League have meant that no Arab summit has been held since 1982.

Egypt's membership of the League was suspended in 1979 at

the time of its separate peace treaty with Israel.

Mr. Tazi told Reuters that a majority of Arab states were now in favour of an extraordinary summit, but PLO Political Department head Farouk Kaddoumi said at present only nine out of the 21 League members wanted one.

He named them as Morocco, the PLO, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, North Yemen, Sudan, Somalia and Djibouti.

Syria and Libya have been among states opposed to a summit. Regular Arab summits are normally held annually.

The last was held in Fez, Morocco, in September, 1982, and one scheduled in the Saudi capital of Riyadh in November last year was postponed because of Arab differences.

A central issue to be tackled at any summit would be the Palestinian problem. The Tunis meeting underlined the rift between the PLO and Syria, where a number of anti-Arafat rebel PLO groups are based.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al-Shara'a walked out of the meeting because of disputes with Mr. Arafat.

The Tunis meeting ended Saturday with call for an "immediate and complete" ceasefire and an end to the siege of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. It instructed Arafat to contact all parties involved to bring about the ceasefire and Mr. Klibi is expected to visit Beirut and Damascus soon.

TV & RADIO

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree approves car phone fees

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a revised telephone regulation. The new regulation specifies the fees to be charged for installing car telephones in private cars and in cars owned by public and private institutions.

Hawamdeh leaves for Sweden

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh Monday left for Sweden on an official visit to discuss means of bolstering and developing bilateral technical cooperation. The minister's visit to Sweden, which comes in response to an invitation from his Swedish counterpart, aims to benefit from Swedish expertise in various fields, especially road engineering, as part of technical cooperation protocol signed between the two countries.

Dakhqan introduces insecticide permits

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan has issued regulations specifying the conditions and bases for trading in insecticides. The regulation bans the trading in or selling of these products until a permit is obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture for selling insecticides.

Court sentences embezzler

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ahmad Tawfiq Salem Tayseer to ten years imprisonment with hard labour for embezzling public funds. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.

Yarmouk to hold special Arabic course

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University will launch a special programme for teaching Arabic to non-Arabs, especially American students from John Hopkins University in the United States. The course starting on June 22 is specifically for those taking media and press courses or political and economic studies.

Jordan to attend symposium on physical sciences

By Jade Tayseer
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Five Jordanian scientists will participate in a symposium on the development of the physical and mathematical sciences in the Arab World through cooperation with Italy to be held in Italy next month.

The aim of the symposium, which will be held at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy from July 10-12, is to review the status of the physical and mathematical sciences in the Arab World and to explore possible fields of cooperation between scientific institutions in Italy and those in Arab countries. The objective is to develop physical and mathematical sciences in the Arab World through such collaboration.

The ICTP Arab Friends Society, which is organising the symposium, was formed in 1983 as a result of mutual discussions between Arab scientists visiting the International Centre for Theoretical Physics. Membership of the society is open to every Arab scientist who has participated in any of the scientific activities held at the centre.

Representing Jordan at the symposium will be Royal Scientific Society President Fakhreddin Daghestani, Dr. Mohammad Hamdan and Dr. Humam Ghassib from the University of Jordan, Dr. Ahmad Salem Saleh from Yarmouk University and Mr. Tayseer Subhi, the editor in chief of Arrabita Bulletin.



ARMY DAY CELEBRATION: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, the prime minister, cabinet members and army officers Monday attend a ceremony at the Martyrs Monument to mark the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day (Petra photo)

King, Regent receive cables on Renaissance, Army Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Monday celebrated Renaissance Day in commemoration of the Great Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule. The revolt was led by Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali of Mecca, His Majesty King Hussein's great grandfather. The occasion also marked Army Day in Jordan.

On the occasion His Majesty King Hussein received cables of good wishes from Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai voicing the cabinet's wishes for the King's success in his

endeavours to carry out the mission started by his great grandfather Hussein Ibn Ali. The King also received similar cables of good wishes from the speakers of the houses of parliament, the armed forces commander-in-chief, directors of public security, intelligence and civil defence departments, heads of public and private organisations in Jordan. Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, also received similar cables on the occasion.

Man kills Yarmouk University employee in his office

IRBID (J.T.) — An employee at Yarmouk University in Irbid was murdered in cold blood Sunday by an assassin identified by the local press only as A.M.A.

The report said that the employee, Ahmad Shihadeh who was the head of the documents section at the university, was shot in the head with six bullets while sitting in his office. The murderer, who was apprehended immediately,

was said to have had personal differences with the victim which led to his dismissal from his job at the university.

The murdered man was rushed to Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid but was pronounced dead upon arrival. The police are presently investigating the case. This murder at Yarmouk University is the second in two months.

Ministry officials to review study on Jordan's industry today

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting will be held at the Amman Chamber of Industry Tuesday to discuss the results of a study by a U.S. consulting firm on ways of promoting and developing Jordanian industry and industrial exports. Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Akram Karmoul said that during the meeting a draft project will be prepared for institutional and organisational development of industry in cooperation with the U.S. aid programme for Jordan.

The meeting is expected to be attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher and Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour as well as representatives of the public and private sectors and 60 industrial companies and corporations.

Dr. Karmoul said that the American firm has recently submitted a report to the Ministries of Industry and Trade and Planning on its study of the Jordanian industrial sector, suggested procedures for setting up new industries and problems facing these industries.

Australian parliamentarians arrive on fact-finding visit

By Josephine Zananiri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Two Australian parliamentarians, Mr. Leo McLeay and Mr. John Mountford, are presently visiting Amman on a brief fact-finding mission. Both are members of the ruling Australian Labour Party and will spend three days in Jordan followed by three days in Syria and five days in Egypt.

Mr. Mountford, secretary of a government economic policy committee, is particularly interested to "see first hand the performances of Jordanian and other Arab economies". Both men wish to find out more of the political and demographic factors operating in the Arab World.

Mr. McLeay, whose Sydney constituency includes a large number of Arabs, hopes to sort out some of their credential problems whilst in the area. He added that although a large number of the community were of Lebanese origin "little of the turmoil of Lebanon has spilled over into Australia".

The two men hope to meet His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. Mr. McLeay added that he was particularly interested in the new proposals for peace negotiations undertaken by His Majesty King Hussein in the United States regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and he hoped that the "new initiative would be successful".

Forum Humanum to organise summer camp for Arab youth

AMMAN (Petra) — Forum Humanum will organise a seasonal camp in Jordan for youth from Arab countries. The camp, the first of its kind in the Arab region, is designed to highlight Jordan as a land, and a cradle of history and civilisation and to focus attention on the Great Arab Revolt which served as a turning point in the Arab nation's history in the present century.

The week-long camp is also designed to highlight the Palestine problem and the adverse effects of Israeli occupation in addition to deepening the concept of co-existence and cooperation among the young people of the Arab World.

Participating in the projected camp will be three young men and two young women from each Arab country, aged between 20 and 30 years. They will gather at the University of Jordan at first before being taken by train to Qatranah station to proceed to Mu'ta University where the camp is to be held.

The programme, worked out for the young participants, includes visits to Amman, Mu'ta, Ma'an, Petra, Ajloun, Jerash, and Irbid, lectures on the Israeli settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories and others about the Yarmouk and Karameh battles in Arab history. Also included in the programme are cultural and recreational activities and visits to archaeological and tourist sites.

The young campers will be hosted by the office of Crown Prince Hassan, the Armed Forces, the three universities in Jordan, the Ministry of Culture and Youth, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Department of Culture and Arts, the Ministry of Transport and the Tourism Authority.

The camp will be supervised by Forum Humanum in Jordan, a committee from the three universities and representatives of youth centres in the country.

Specialists call for awareness about growing incidence of kidney diseases

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Kidney diseases are more universally spread than we might realise. Worldwide statistics show that 50-60 cases per million of the population are in need of dialysis. This creates a cumulative number which, in Jordan, amounts to 150 new patients per year, according to Dr. Mohammad El Lozi, chief of the nephrology department at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

The extremely high cost of treatment, the limited facilities which are concentrated in only the major cities and the seriousness of the illness itself should rather create a new awareness not only on national, but on international levels, he said.

"Every few years we witness a change in medical fashions", Dr. El Lozi explains. "Since the 1970's, the world's attention has been directed at cardiac diseases. Everyone is trying to keep fit and to avoid a diet rich in fats and cholesterol. Now it's time for a new awareness of kidney diseases and their prevention should be advised by the media everywhere".

Early start

The Royal Medical Services' experience in the field of kidney diseases, dialysis and kidney transplant started early compared to other developing countries. The first kidney unit was established in 1968 at the Amman Military Hospital with only one dialysis machine. The unit was established under supervision of Dr. Tarek Subeimat, one of the pioneers of dialysis in this country, who is now directing the Sheikh Oman Hospital in Qatar.

With the establishment of the King Hussein Medical Centre in 1972, the unit was transferred there. In 1982 a satellite unit was opened in Karak, and the following year another satellite unit was started in Irbid.

Because of their headstart on the rest of the country's medical sector, the kidney unit at the King Hussein Medical Centre has also been acting as a training centre for all technicians in Jordan, as well as some of the physicians, and some technicians from other Arab states. Presently, two technicians from Iraq and two from Abu Dhabi are being trained there. Last year, the unit trained two technicians from Qatar. Some of the physicians in training at the unit, from both government and private hospitals, are residents at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

The kidney unit at the King Hussein Medical Centre now has 18 dialysis machines which, according to Dr. El Lozi, are still insufficient for the great number of patients. It has also a renogram machine, the only one of its kind in the country, which detects the activity of the body's bacteria, especially in the kidneys. It is used as a diagnostic machine as well as to monitor and follow accurately the development of the illness throughout the treatment.

Dialysis methods

Dr. El Lozi explained that there are three commonly used methods of dialysis. The most

common one is hemodialysis, by which the patient's blood is taken through a vascular access called fistula, either in the patient's arm or leg, passed through a purifying membrane in the dialysis machine, and then returned into the patient's body. Each session lasts five or six hours and the patients must faithfully attend twice weekly.

The second method of dialysis is commonly known as peritoneum dialysis and is usually performed to acutely ill patients who could not stand hemodialysis. In this method the patients are not hooked to a machine, but their own membrane of the peritoneum is used as a filtering medium. Although this membrane is more efficient than the artificial one, and the cost is one fourth of the cost of hemodialysis, this method is not popular with the public, and it is usually used only for emergencies until a fistula can be established in the patient's limb and the hemodialysis machine can then be connected.

The third form of dialysis is also performed through the peritoneum and is commonly known as Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneum Dialysis (CAPD). By this method, a permanent tube, known as tenckhoff catheter, is inserted permanently in the patient's abdomen. Through this tube, a patient will be able to dialyse himself with a specially prepared solution. Since the patient must be carefully trained in order to maintain proper sterilization, this method can only be used on technically and mechanically oriented people. It presents also more complications than the other two methods. Infections of the abdomen rate at one attack per patient per year. Besides, the constant use of the peritoneum's membrane decreases its efficiency with time.

Presently, 118 patients are living on hemodialysis at the Royal Medical Services' units. Some are inpatients, others outpatients. Ninety of them are dialysed at the King Hussein Medical Centre, 20 at the Irbid unit, 10 at the Karak unit. Forty-eight patients are presently treated through peritoneum dialysis. Since the Royal Medical Services have, presently, most of the country's facilities in this field (the only two other relatively new kidney units are at the University of Jordan and at Al Shifa hospital) they are not choosy about their patients, admitting civilians as well and emergency cases.

The kidney unit at the King Hussein Medical Centre is a comprehensive unit composed of a medical team directed by Dr. El Lozi, with the assistance of Dr. Maan Hadidi, and a surgical team directed by Dr. Daoud Hananiah, head cardiovascular surgeon at the King Hussein Medical Centre. This surgical team is the only one in the country performing kidney transplants.

Transplants

The first kidney transplant was performed by Dr. Hananiah in May 1972 using a cadaveric kidney. Since then, about 85-90 operations have been performed, all under the supervision of Dr. Hananiah. Nowadays, the majority of these operations are performed using kidneys from live donors. The donors should preferably belong to the same family as the pa-

tients should have the same blood group and blood tissue typing as the patients in order to avoid infections.

During these operations, two separate teams perform the extraction of one kidney from the donor and the implantation of the same (after washing it in ice cold solution) into the patient, in two separate rooms. The implantation involves joining the major artery and vein from the donor's kidney to suitable vessels in the patient and the urinary duct of the donor's kidney to the urinary bladder of the patient.

Technically, this is not a particularly difficult operation", said Dr. Hananiah, "and it can be almost performed routinely with experience. The most important phases are the workup, or preparation of the patient, which is performed by the medical team through dialysis and accurate monitoring, and follow-up."

After such an operation, in fact, the patient must receive drugs, often for the rest of his life, in order to control possible rejection of the implanted kidney. Constant monitoring of the patient's conditions is continued throughout the first stages of recovery and regular follow up is continued for the rest of the patient's life.

Success rate

Dr. Hananiah said that the success rate of the kidney transplants performed in this country has been very acceptable according to international standards. 85 per cent of the cases during the first three months, 70 per cent during the first six months, and 65 per cent for one year or more.

The risk of rejection is, however, always present, immediately, in the early post-operative stages, or even at a later time. In order to lessen this risk, preventive measures are taken by accurate tests of the donor's blood. Immunosuppressive drugs are also used, particularly Cyclosporin A which has been proven to be very successful in controlling rejection and is presently routinely used at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

The kidney unit at the King Hussein Medical Centre has performed transplants on several patients from other neighbouring countries as well, such as Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Sudan. Dr. El Lozi said, in fact, that half of his patients have been from Syria. Although the services offered by this surgical unit are remarkable for a developing country, Dr. Hananiah, who also declares to be ready to perform heart transplants whenever the suitable donor and patient can be found, humbly said that their programme is very modest, and other centres in the area, such as in Kuwait, are even better equipped.

Due to the great experience acquired in this field, the kidney unit at the King Hussein Medical Centre has been acting now as a referral centre for other hospitals and clinics in the country. Dr. El Lozi believes that it should act as a national centre, increasing its facilities and intensifying the research in this field. Due to the increasing number of kidney diseases, however, Dr. Hananiah also said that, perhaps, more than one such centre is needed in this country.

Ancient coins provide few clues to the Decapolis enigma

Text and photos by
Rami G. Khouri

This is the second in a series of articles on the Decapolis cities in north Jordan and south Syria in which the evidence for the existence of the Decapolis and the location of the cities on major trade routes is discussed.

AMMAN — It is noteworthy that not a single reference to the Decapolis comes from coins, inscriptions or other sources from within the Decapolis region itself. Even though all the Decapolis cities minted their own coins, the word Decapolis has never been found on any of their currency.

The rather meagre evidence of the Decapolis and its recent interpretation by scholars does not support the old view of the Decapolis as a formal league or confederation of free or autonomous city-states established in 63 BC by Pompey.

It may have been initially an administrative unit within the Province of Syria in the 1st Century BC, grouping ten or more substantial provincial cities that shared a common Greco-Roman heritage and political interests. Though all the Decapolis cities

except Damascus and Capitolias date their coins from their liberation by Pompey from the Hasmonaeans of Jerusalem in 63 BC, this probably reflects their gratitude to Pompey from the Hasmonaeans of Jerusalem in 63 BC, this probably reflects their gratitude to Pompey more than it signifies the start of a formal association among the cities at that time.

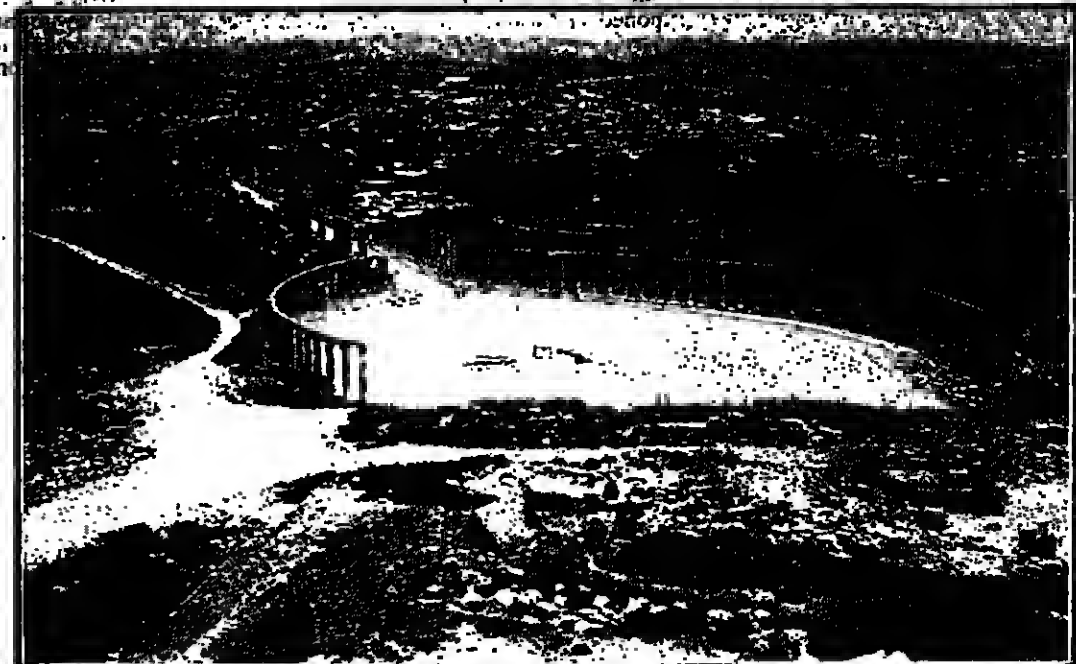
After 106 AD, however, the original significance of the term Decapolis was probably lost.

What is certain, however, is that the cities of the Decapolis shared a common Greco-Roman cultural heritage, and were bound by close trading ties. They all flourished during the first three centuries AD because of the security provided by the Pax Romana, or Roman Peace.

Their wealth derived from abun-



A section of the Cardo, the colonnaded main street of ancient Gadara (above) and the ruins of Abila (below), two of the cities in the Decapolis.



The spectacular ruins of Jerash, with its well preserved Roman and Byzantine architecture, could provide some clues and information about the Roman Empire's eastern provinces and the Decapolis.

Local agricultural resources, and their location astride one of the great international trade routes of the ancient world. They were strategically located near or along the Via Nova Traiana, or Trajan's New Road. The Emperor Trajan built this road in 111-114 AD, to link the port of Alia (modern Ajloun) with the provincial capital at Bosra, a distance of nearly 500 kilometres.

The Via Nova Traiana has been called "the greatest piece of Roman road-making in the Orient." Portions of it are still well preserved and can be seen throughout Jordan, particularly at Khirbet Samra (north-east of the city of Zerqa).

Trade, transit centres

The cities prospered as trading and transit centres along the trade route that linked the insatiable markets of Rome, Syria, Egypt and the Mediterranean basin with the commodity-producing lands of Southern Arabia, India, China and the East.

This was the trade that had brought such wealth to the Nabataeans, whose kingdom, and capital at Petra, flourished for several centuries immediately before and after the start of the Christian era. After the Roman annexation of Jordan and Syria, the rise of the new Arab Kingdom of Palmyra, and the advent of the direct sea-route from southern Arabia to Egypt, the Nabataeans' power declined.

The income from taxes and entrepreneurial commerce then passed increasingly into Roman hands. In Syria and the eastern

provinces, Rome was synonymous with the scores of cities that attained the height of their wealth and beauty during the two centuries following Trajan's annexation of the Decapolis and Nabataea.

The record of that era of peace and prosperity along the southeastern flank of the Roman Empire is preserved today in the stones and stately urbanism of the former Decapolis cities. Recent excavations at several of the cities have further revealed their history well before and after the Roman era.

Though mostly established as Hellenistic cities in the 3rd Century BC, several Decapolis cities, such as Jerash, Pella and Amman, show evidence of human occupation going back to the stone age, between 10,000-6,000 BC. All continued as Byzantine cities in the 4th-7th Centuries AD, and excavations at Amman, Jerash and Pella have revealed flourishing early Islamic cities from the Umayyad era, in the 7th/8th Centuries AD.

Successive civilisations

Thus a visit to some of the Decapolis cities provides an extraordinarily rich journey back through the past 5,000 years of human urbanism. The same city sites were continually used and re-used by successive generations and civilisations for the same reasons: Strategic locations astride natural travel and trade routes, mild climates, plentiful water supplies, and rich agricultural lands.

But when political/military circumstances brought security to the land, the cities flourished and

expanded. When the ancient land of Jordan was contested by regional or international powers, trade dried up, income dropped, and the cities declined.

The same developmental equation still defines the land of Jordan today, as internal security and a dynamic regional aid and trade picture fuel the development of modern cities at almost all the sites of the former Decapolis cities.

One final point that should be made about the Decapolis cities is that, sadly perhaps, they do not seem to have been a very conspicuous grouping within the context of the entire Roman Empire.

The relatively few references to the Decapolis in the otherwise rich material and textual remains from the Roman Empire suggest this may have been a pleasant, prosperous but neglected corner of the Roman Empire, always in touch with the seat of power in Rome but never demanding much at all of its attention or resources.

Once it was politically and militarily pacified in the 1st Century BC and secured permanently within a province of the Roman Empire, the region of the Decapolis flourished because of its abundant local resources and its strategic location astride the world's great east-west trade routes.

Its importance today reflects the substantial information some of its cities provide about the urban art and architecture of the Roman Empire's eastern provinces. In this respect, Jerash is the most valuable of the Decapolis cities, because so much of its Roman and Byzantine architecture is well preserved, within the neat order of its intact city plan.

Jordan Times

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The promise we seek

OUR COMMEMORATION this week of the Great Arab Revolt of 1916 reminds us of what we have achieved in the past seven decades — and of what we still aspire to achieve. To compare the Arab World today with that of 1916 is an exercise of mixed emotions, with elements that make us proud and others that make us wince.

It is a matter of some pride that we in Jordan have attained levels of socio-economic development that are approaching those of some nations in Western Europe, in such fields as education or health services. That we have been able to proceed with the development of the land and people of Jordan while simultaneously dealing with the external threats that have always been with us is also something to be proud of.

But we have not yet achieved all the promise of the Great Arab Revolt. There is much to be done to achieve self-determination for the Palestinian people, and resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict in a just and humane manner.

There is much to be done to promote greater political participation and accountability in the whole Arab World.

There is much to be done to bring about a more balanced and sensible allocation of financial resources, within single countries and among the greater Arab region.

We are proud to recall the genesis and aims of the Great Arab Revolt, but find it a bit awkward, as we celebrate the occasion this week, to see the Palestinians once again attacked by assorted Arab parties in Lebanon, and the Arab states still unable to agree even on a summit meeting to discuss important issues that face us all.

We are reminded, once again, of the good things that we have achieved since 1916, and of the things we still seek to achieve — to make the promise of the Great Arab Revolt a reality for our future generations.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Memory of unification drive

THE GREAT Arab Revolt led by Sharif Hussein was carried out with the purpose of uniting the Arab nation from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean. The move was designed to achieve independence and to fulfil the aspirations of the Arabs everywhere. This anniversary Monday also marks the 69th anniversary of the armed forces created by Sharif Hussein to serve as a shield defending the Arab nation from aggression.

Perhaps this anniversary will rekindle in the hearts of every Arab a dream of unity and will reactivate Arab efforts towards achieving unity and solidarity among the Arab countries.

The Great Arab Revolt came at a time when the Arab people were looking towards freedom and the Arab World was threatened with aggression by its enemies. These dangers still exist, and the holy places in Palestine are still occupied; and the Arabs realise that their enemies are intent on perpetuating occupation and imposing capitulation on their nation.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which celebrates this occasion, finds in the leadership of King Hussein a promise of further endeavours to fulfil the aspirations of the nation.

Al Dustour: Decisions should be implemented

A STATEMENT by the Arab League Council in Tunis Sunday reaffirmed the principle of solidarity among Arab countries without which no meaningful pan-Arab action can be taken. The statement called for an immediate and complete ceasefire and an end to the siege of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. It instructed the Arab League Secretary General to contact all parties involved to bring about peace and end the suffering of the Palestinian people.

The council meeting has also reaffirmed the fact that only through solidarity and coming together can the Arab countries tackle their issues and find solutions to problems. Though these resolutions are mere recommendations, yet they can be translated into actions if the Arab countries are serious about finding settlements for their problems, and most importantly for ending the bloodshed in Lebanon. The Arab League Council can meet again to find a way for reunifying Arab ranks and implementing previous Arab summit resolutions.

However, the new council resolutions on the refugee camps are important and any delay in halting the fighting is bound to complicate the issue further and shed further blood of innocent people. Jordan welcomes any pan-Arab action to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon and calls on all Arab countries to take measures to see the council resolutions implemented.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arab revolt still alive

JORDAN MONDAY celebrates the 69th anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt, led by Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali. The occasion reminds us of the great feats of the pioneers who led the Arab nation in the struggle towards freedom and unity. Sharif Hussein and his companions fought hard to rid the Arab World of foreign hegemony and to bring about unity among the various Arab states.

The revolt opened a new chapter in the history of the Arab nation, because it broke out with the purpose of protecting the dignity of all Arabs. On this occasion Jordan also celebrates army day in commemoration of the creation of the armed forces led by Sharif Hussein to carry out the struggle for independence.

Today, this army still exists and under the leadership of King Hussein, the Arabs hope to liberate the holy places in Palestine and fulfil the objectives of the Great Arab Revolt. At present, Jordan under the wise leadership of King Hussein, is firmly committed to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and King Hussein's endeavours in the Arab World and in the international arena are all designed to serve the Arab nation in the implementation of the principles laid by his great grandfather.

Let's hear it for consistency

By Rami G. Khouri

THE NEXT several months should show if the current effort by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to revitalise the Arab-Israeli peace-making process will make any significant progress. In general, I think the gradualist approach to achieving a substantive breakthrough is correct, for only by making such an attempt can we ever find out if the United States is serious about putting into practice its often stated verbal positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

I share the scepticism of those who say the United States is unlikely to make any unilateral concessions or gestures towards the Palestinian demand for self-determination. But the attempt must be made, for only by attempting to meet the United States halfway can we finally determine the extent of the American willingness to support a diplomatic process that envisages peace being achieved by an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories in return for Palestinian self-determination and a final peace among Arabs and Israelis.

The step-by-step process that Jordan and the PLO have proposed will seem too slow for many. There are many others who do not like the concept of the PLO naming non-PLO Executive Committee mem-

bers or non-PNC members to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would hold preliminary talks with the United States.

I would suggest that this is not the time for purists or maximalists to insist that all our demands be met a priori by the United States. By insisting on an all-or-nothing negotiating position, we have historically come out with nothing. The gradualist approach is not certain to work, but it is worth a try.

If it works, and gets us closer to a negotiation that might achieve an Israeli withdrawal and a process of Palestinian self-determination, so much the better. If it fails, we have lost nothing, and have gained the political and psychological certitude that comes with having attempted an honourable and honest peace-making effort.

I would also suggest, however, that our effort to engage the Americans in a dialogue should be more firm. The Americans insist that the PLO should accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 as the price for American recognition of and negotiations with the PLO.

In return, Jordan and the PLO should ask the United States for similarly substantive concessions. Specifically, if the United States wants the PLO to signal its acceptance of Is-

rael's existence, or Israel's "right to exist", so should we expect the United States to simultaneously signal its acceptance of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Let us use the same tactic on the Americans that they use on us — an affirmation of the political applicability of existing United Nations resolutions as a signal of our willingness to coexist on equal terms with the state of Israel.

The Americans want us to go back to 1967 and accept Resolution 242. I would suggest that we ask the Americans to go back even further, and reaffirm the political dynamics of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 of November 29, 1947.

That resolution called for the creation of two states in Palestine, an Israeli state and a Palestinian Arab state. The United States accepted that resolution when it was tabled in 1947, and pressured several small Central American countries to support it as well, thereby providing the majority required to make it operative.

The United States now says that it opposes Palestinian self-determination because that phrase is seen to mean the creation of an independent Palestinian state. But the United States has always prided itself on its "consistency" in the

Middle East. If so, why did it support the creation of a Palestinian state in 1947 but oppose one today?

Certainly, the United States is justified in insisting on a peace agreement that guarantees the security of Israel. But it does not have the right to dictate to the Arabs or the Palestinians what happens in Arab land that is vacated by Israel. The future political arrangement in the Palestinian territories of the West Bank, Gaza and Arab East Jerusalem is a matter of Arab concern. If such arrangements satisfy the security and political requirements of Israelis, Palestinians and the existing Arab states, the United States should have no quarrels with the ultimate form of Palestinian national arrangements.

There is some logic to the American demand that the Arabs must come to terms with the reality of Israel as a prerequisite for Arab-Israeli peace negotiations. But the satisfaction of Israeli national demands is only one half of the problem in Palestine. The other half is the satisfaction of Palestinian national demands, and in 1947 the United States went on record as supporting the creation of both Israeli and Palestinian states in Palestine.

In the 1982 Foz summit resolutions, the Arabs signalled

their willingness in principle to coexist with an Israeli state — but on the condition that the Palestinians have a state of their own in one-quarter of Palestine.

We now need to have a reciprocal pledge from the Americans and the Israelis that they, in turn, are willing to coexist in peace with a Palestinian state. This should be easier for them to do in the wake of the Palestinians' decision to enter into a confederal relationship with Jordan.

Not only have the Palestinians signalled their willingness to accept a state that is smaller than the state they were originally promised in the 1947 partition resolution, but they have also agreed to dilute the demand for a permanently independent state in favour of a state that confederates with Jordan.

These are substantive concessions that have been made after great soul-searching by the Palestinian people. They have not been adequately reciprocated by parallel gestures from the United States or Israel. This is perhaps the time for the Arabs to insist for such concessions.

What we are offering in return should be rather appealing to the leaders of Israel and the United States — a commitment to negotiate peace, to coexist

next to an Israeli state, and to end the state of belligerence between Palestinians and Israelis.

It is unfair, and politically unrealistic, to expect the PLO and Jordan to make a series of concessions while all we hear from the United States and Israel is a series of no's — no to a full Israeli withdrawal, no to a Palestinian state, no to negotiations with the PLO, and no to Palestinian self-determination.

If the American/Israeli procedural demand for Palestinian recognition of previous United Nations resolutions as a condition for movement towards a negotiated peace is seen in Israel and the United States as being philosophically and politically correct, we should take that position and turn it around to our advantage. We should not hesitate to remind our adversaries that since the start of the Arab-Israeli conflict, United Nations resolutions have attempted to satisfy the twin national demands of Israelis and Palestinians.

For those in the West who preach and value consistency, there is much to be gained by going back over all United Nations resolutions, and reaffirming them en bloc. The Arab-Israeli conflict did not start in 1967, and it is not eschewed only in Resolution 242.

U.S. divided over impact of disinvestment on S. Africa

By Sue Baker
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — The first punitive U.S. legislation against South African apartheid appears headed for approval by Congress, but American politicians and analysts are deeply divided about its impact on Pretoria.

The Reagan administration opposes any form of economic sanctions. Insisting its policy of "constructive engagement" is the best way to coax reforms from the white-minority government.

Yet opposition to South Africa's racial policies has grown so rapidly in the last six months that many legislators believe Mr. Reagan will be unable to veto a sanctions bill sent by Congress.

The House of Representatives last week approved a bill to forbid new U.S. investment in South Africa, U.S. loans to its government,

the export of computer equipment and the import of Kruggerand gold coins.

A diluted measure approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was expected to reach the full Senate next month.

Groups like the Free South Africa Movement, the organiser of nationwide anti-apartheid protests since last November, welcome the congressional action but would prefer a total U.S. disinvestment from South Africa.

A movement spokesman said although the bill was a compromise it marked an important shift away from congressional inaction and constructive engagement.

At stake are the interests of about 350 American companies in South Africa, including General Motors, IBM, Ford and Mobil. Together they have direct assets

of between two and three billion dollars, mainly in oil and computers, and represent about 20 per cent of total foreign investment in South Africa.

In addition, some 6,000 American firms have dealings with South Africa and total U.S. investment in that country, including direct and indirect ties and commercial bank loans, is estimated at some \$14 billion.

Six states, 16 cities and 40 universities have already taken total or partial disinvestment steps by selling their shares in firms doing business with South Africa. A further 24 states and dozens of cities and colleges are considering similar action.

But some experts believe even total U.S. disinvestment would have little economic impact, as Pretoria's West European and Japanese trading partners would

step in to fill the gap.

Carol Rae Hansen of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies said legislation imposing economic sanctions would have the same effect as the current international arms embargo.

"It (the arms cutoff) made South Africa self-sufficient," she said, predicting that within two years Pretoria would not only be providing for its own needs but exporting more than \$2 billion worth of conventional weapons a year.

One expert said South Africa may even be able to maintain trade with the U.S. indirectly by using Israel as a go-between.

But David Scott, a representative of the black foreign policy group TransAfrica, which created the Free South Africa Movement, disputed that argument.

"There is no indication that American investment, which is concentrated in the most strategic sectors, can be substituted easily," Mr. Scott said.

The administration argues that economic sanctions would hurt blacks in South Africa most, with the 120,000 working in U.S. companies being the hardest hit.

The Washington Post, in an editorial last week, condemned apartheid but agreed that black workers would suffer first.

Legislators in favour of sanctions say the bill is intended to put pressure on Pretoria to speed the pace of political and social reforms for the black majority.

"I don't believe this particular package of sanctions is going to bring the South African economy to its knees," said Gregory Craig, chief foreign policy aide to Senator Edward Kennedy, a Mas-

sachusetts Democrat and vocal foe of apartheid.

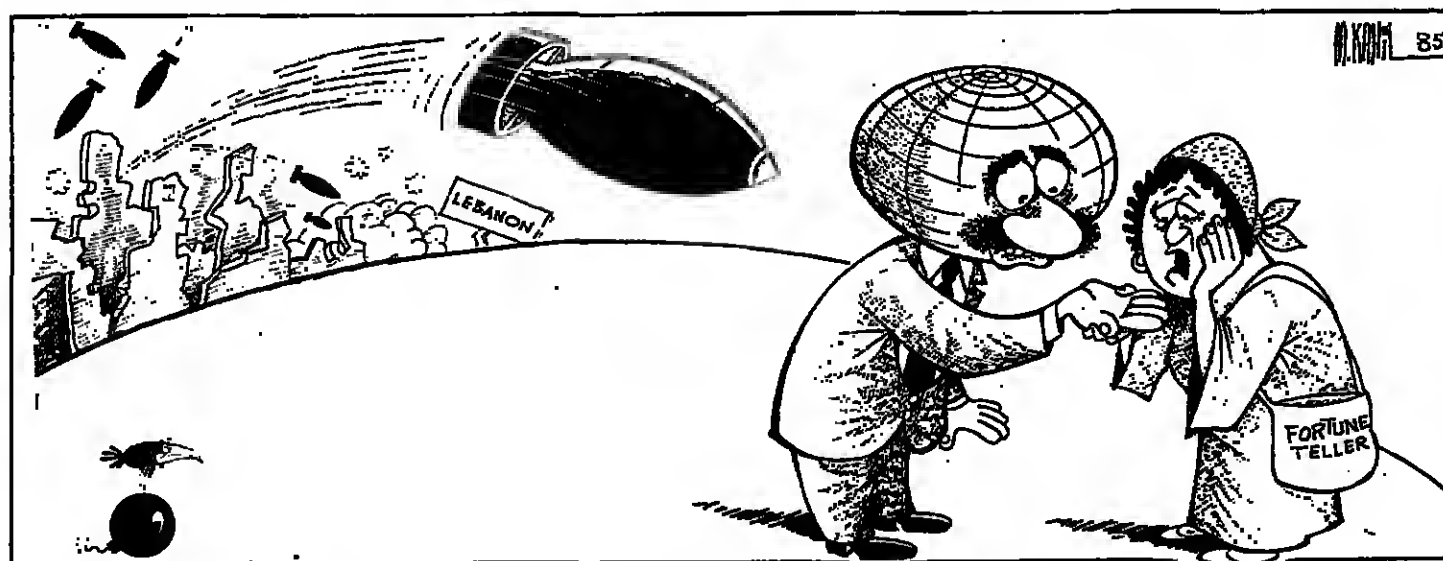
"It is to send a clear signal to the people of South Africa, white and black... that the U.S. will work to use what influence it has to dismantle apartheid," Mr. Craig said.

But others deny Pretoria is susceptible to such pressure.

"The idea that the South African government is going to commit political suicide by dismantling apartheid is laughable," said Stuart Butler, director of domestic policy studies at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think-tank.

His forecast that right wingers would gain support, win all local elections and the government would fall.

The government could not survive if it espoused reforms in the face of such "weak" pressure as the congressional bill, he said.



Spain's EC entry scares Canary Islands

By Brian Mooney
 Reuter

LAS PALMAS, Gran Canaria — Spain's planned entry into the European Community next year has sent shock waves through the Canary Islands, and local officials say they are afraid of a resurgence of independence movements.

Farmers from the seven main islands of the Atlantic archipelago have spearheaded opposition to community entry, arguing that a special deal negotiated for the Canaries between Madrid and Brussels will ruin their livelihoods.

On May 16, more than 30,000 farmers staged simultaneous demonstrations in the islands' two major cities, Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife, in what officials said was the biggest such protest in living memory.

The farmers, who have set up an inter-island pressure group known by its initials CRAC, say more protests will follow.

The president of the Canary Islands' Socialist government, Jeronimo Saavedra, said the farmers' fears were exaggerated. He accused them of stirring up trouble for political ends.

In an interview with Reuters at his government headquarters, Mr. Saavedra said the farmers could find pro-independence sentiment by blaming Madrid for what they claim is unfair treatment, and that this sentiment would be easy to exploit.

Antonio Cubillo, leader of the Canaries' main independence movement (Mpsic), has denounced the deal from his exile base in Algiers and talked of returning to lead the fight against it. But despite complaints against mainland Spaniards who are known as "Godos" (Goths) and the frequent scrawling on walls of such slogans as "Spaniards out", few people in the Canaries believe independence is a realistic option. Few vote for it.

"Everyone knows that it would mean a huge drop in our living standards," Mr. Saavedra said. The islands have been an integral part of Spain since they were conquered by the Spanish in the 15th century. The original Stone Age inhabitants, the Guanches, were wiped out.

The row over the European Community stems from the deal negotiated for the Canaries which allows the islands to preserve their free port status and other fiscal privileges.

This means that the Canaries, which lie close to Africa's Atlantic coast some 1,150 kilometres south of the Spanish mainland, will not join the community's Customs Union and will not benefit from its common agricultural policy.

So the islands' rich market produce, from tomatoes and avocados to bananas and tropical fruits, will be treated as if from a non-community country. For the

farmers, this is the rub.

The farmers are particularly incensed that they will be worse off than their competitors in the Spanish peninsula who will ultimately enjoy all the benefits of community membership.

"It would have been far better for us if the Canaries had entered the community under full status," CRAC's Tenerife leader Idefonso Gonzalez Oramas told Reuters.

He said the farmers were concerned that community pricing and tariffs would effectively bar the door to produce like tomatoes, cucumbers and fruits which the Canaries normally sell in huge quantities to Europe in the early winter months.

In addition to complaining that the agreed quotas for their produce are too low, the farmers are also concerned that they will be squeezed out of business by fixed community prices.

Annual sales of fruit and vegetables to Europe of 40 billion pesetas (\$230 million) and the livelihoods of 70,000 heads of families are at stake, Mr. Gonzalez says.

"What we are talking about is the ruin of agriculture in the Canary Islands," he said. "Third countries like Israel, Morocco and Tunisia will be better off than we are."

Mr. Saavedra insists that such dire forecasts are far from the mark, and that the central gov-

ernment in Madrid will ensure that community policy does not destroy Canaries' agriculture.

"It's a pessimistic view to believe that Madrid would let agriculture collapse in the Canaries," Mr. Saavedra said.

He acknowledged that some farmers might suffer from community pricing policy, but not to the extent of ruining their livelihoods.

"Spain will always have its veto," he said, and the door remained open to renegotiating quotas and pricing.

Overall the agreement between the community and Spain would be beneficial to the Canaries, whose prosperity stemmed primarily from tourism and the service industry, he said.

Only 17 per cent of the working population in the Canaries is employed in agriculture, compared to 60 per cent in the service sector and 20 per cent in industry.

Some four million tourists visited the islands last year — more than three times the population — but unemployment is a high 26 per cent of the work force, despite significant economic expansion in recent years.

Mr. Saavedra's Socialist government has been in power for just two years. He was the first elected head of the government set up in the Canaries under a scheme which divided democratic Spain into 17 autonomous regions.

Cubans unimpressed by Radio Marti

By Colin McSeveney
 Reuter

HAVANA — Radio Marti, the U.S.-funded anti-Cuba station which went live last month, appears to have left the general public unimpressed.

"Repetitive... boring... old-fashioned... out of touch," are some of more commonly heard comments about the station.

Radio Marti, whose creation was first announced by President Reagan in 1981, was designed to counter government control of news and make Cuba's 10 million people choose one-party rule.

The Florida-based station has prompted reprisals from the Communist government which retaliated by suspending emigration to the United States and halting visits here by Cuban Americans.

There have been no opinion polls on the subject. But after close questioning by Reuters of local people, it seems Radio Marti is considered by most to be out-of-date and repetitive with little of interest for Cubans, particularly the young.

"It has very little to offer us. The same news bulletins are repeated every hour, the entertainment programmes are way out-of-date and we can hear better music in our own stations," said Pedro Ramirez, a Havana factory worker.

He and many other Cubans doubted if the station would keep many listeners after the novelty and curiosity value wore off.

They pointed out that many of the comedy and light entertainment shows designed to hold the casual listener's interest between the brief information and political slots were recorded more than 20 years ago.

One of the peak-hour shows features a comedian who has been dead for several years while much of the Cuban music it plays has long lost its appeal in this musically-innovative island famed for its dances and rhythms.

The out-dated "soap operas" also provoke much ridicule. One weaves the sentimental tale of poor peasants in the Cuban

mountains who are unable to find a doctor for their dying child — a now-laughable anachronism in modern Cuba where Fidel Castro's government has made health care its top priority.

Many of the tapes being played are apparently from a huge library taken to Miami by the owner of a major radio and television network who fled Cuba after the 1959 revolution, according to Cuban sources.

"Much of what comes over from Radio Marti simply has no relevance to modern Cuba. Don't they know that we have progressed in the past 25 years?" asked Grisel Perez, a computer worker.

People said the news content is very similar to the Voice of America station on whose airwaves Radio Marti now transmits. "We have survived the Voice of America for 25 years. So I don't see that this new station will make much difference," said one.

Naming the station after Jose Marti, a martyr of Cuba's war of independence in the 19th century, has also angered many Cubans brought up to regard the revolutionary poet and philosopher as modern Cuba's national hero.

"The very name of the station is an offence to our intelligence. Radio Marti is the reflection of a dead world," said Argelio Santesteban, a noted Cuban folklorist.

Even U.S. diplomats here wryly acknowledge that Radio Marti has not made the best of impacts and one added: "I only hope they can learn from their mistakes."

They were particularly concerned that it appeared to have little appeal for the young Cubans born after 1959 who make up almost half the population.

Other diplomats and some locals also put the apparent lack of impact down to the revamping of local programming over the past few years as the threat of Radio Marti emerged.

Cuban teenagers who want to hear the latest hits of Michael Jackson or Stevie Wonder now have plenty of Cuban stations to tune to without listening to Radio Marti.

Contradictory theories link heart attacks and personality type

By Paul Walter

ABOUT 132,000 West Germans died in 1982 from coronary blood vessel disorders.

Almost 83,000 of them had had an acute myocardial infarct. More than 18 per cent of all deaths in the Federal Republic of Germany are caused by this illness.

A change in everyday habits could remove the now generally accepted risk factors such as high blood pressure, cigarette smoking, a high cholesterol level or diabetes.

In the United States, for example, greater health-consciousness has resulted in a decrease in the mortality rate caused by coronary heart diseases since the end of the sixties.

However, there is still not enough known about the common risks to provide a satisfactory explanation for the occurrence of this major illness of civilized society.

The search for further risk factors, therefore, already began in the fifties.

To begin with, strenuous activities or living conditions, generally referred to as "stress", were

thought to provide a comprehensive explanation for coronary heart diseases.

A sensation was caused by the results of investigations conducted by C.M. Parkes in 1969, in which observations of 4,500 widowers had shown, among other things, that a large proportion of these men had died due to heart and circulation illnesses during the first six months after their wives had died.

On the whole, however, there was no consistent evidence of the "heart-destroying" effects of stress.

For a long time, therefore, researchers were of the opinion that the decisive factor was how someone responded to stress and strain and whether this person had subjected himself to psychological pressure.

The most significant accepted opinion was the classification of persons in two categories: the so-called type A and type B persons.

The type A personality, which researchers try to identify via interviews or questionnaires, is characterized by aggressiveness, ambition, a feeling of being pre-

ssured by time and an urge to keep on talking.

The pioneers of this research approach, M. Friedman and R.H. Roseman, provided proof in a study which began in 1960 on 3,200 male Californians and was conducted by the Western Collaborative Group (WCG) that during the nine years test period coronary blood vessel illnesses occurred more frequently in the case of persons belonging to the type A group.

Ignoring the known physical risk factors, type A persons suffered from these illnesses twice as often as persons from the inconspicuous type B category.

The findings published in the so-called Farmington study carried out by S. Haynes in 1980 also contained indications of the existence of "heart-attack personalities": coronary blood vessel illnesses among type A women and men in the better-off social stratum demonstrating this behavioural pattern.

Less comprehensive studies of patients who have survived a heart attack or already have damaged cardiac arteries also show the relevance of type A behaviour.

The seemingly clear research situation on this point even prompted the American Heart Association in 1981 to officially declare type A behaviour to be an independent risk source for coronary heart diseases.

However, contradictory research findings in more recent studies have led to doubts about the infarct-triggering role of type A behaviour.

Apart from methodological objections, which can almost always be raised when trying to determine the relevance of psychological factors, these new studies emphasise the limited validity of the type A life-style for the European cultural area.

There are also complaints about the adoption of the survey method.

Above all, however, the critics of this approach do not see why the somewhat arbitrarily linked individual behaviour characteristics always occur jointly or contribute to an equal degree to a change in the state of the blood vessels.

Varying assessments of the importance of the probably most significant type A characteristic

"aggressiveness/hostility" possibly led to the contradictory findings of the two most important studies conducted on this subject so far, the Californian WCG study and the Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial, in which a work-group led by R.B. Shekelle could not confirm any increased type A risk.

As Th. H. Schmidt from the Cologne University Clinic points out in the "Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift" (Vol. 127, p. 428) the data gathered by both studies are currently being examined by an independent research group to discover whether there have indeed been decisive errors in the methodological weighting procedure.

A further objection has been raised by the stress researchers.

According to a number of studies, type A personalities can be primarily found in upper class groups in society. However, heart attacks resulting in death are particularly frequent within the lower-class sections of the population.

In the opinion of J. Siegrist from the University of Marburg, this could be connected with the economic

insecurity which above all subjects the weak social groups to "active distress."

This expression refers to all stress reactions which do not permit action able to terminate the state of stress; the body's response to this distress is such that it releases a larger number of the "stress hormones" of the adrenal medulla, noradrenaline and adrenaline, and leads to an increased production of the adrenal cortex hormone, cortisol (Medizinische Klinik, Vol. 77, No. 23, P. 14).

R.B. Williams and other researchers already confirmed a link between type A behaviour and the peculiarities of hormone production some time ago (Science, Vol. 218, p. 483).

The type A personalities within a group of college students revealed an increase in their adrenaline, noradrenaline and cortisol levels when trying to solve mathematical problems.

The exact analysis of neuro-hormonal activity, which can induce a pathological change in the state of the coronary blood vessels, and, above all, the claimed significance of cortisol will be the

subject of intensive research for some time to come.

The casual attribution of psychological characteristics to pathological changes of the heart will only be possible when the metabolic processes are known to be links between changes of the heart muscle and psychological reactions.

M. Myrtek from the University of Freiburg (Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und medizinische Psychologie, Vol. 35, p. 54) is convinced that simplified ideas of the infarct-triggering role of stress and type A behaviour will continue to enjoy public acceptance for some time yet.

The firm conviction that strenuous everyday situations or specific behavioural predispositions lead to this illness enable the patient to provide his own relief when trying to find the reason for his problem.

Even the doctor at the sick-bed, says Dr. Myrtek, may well be encouraged to offer the patient this explanatory model for his illness as a simple and plausible diagnosis of his heart trouble.

In some cases, an exact dia-

gnosis of the patient's history is made more difficult by the fact that patients present an extremely "acceptable" description of their factors and reactions are regularly and closely associated with the symptoms of the illness.

The caution needed when dealing with the widespread psychological assumptions on the occurrence of coronary heart diseases should not, on the other hand, result in a rejection of all psychological and psychotherapeutic measures for the rehabilitation of patients who have suffered heart attacks.

The role as a chronically sick person, the changed position within the family, the fluctuation between physical over-and-undertreatment as well as other changes caused by the illness can provide information for many kinds of psychological consultation and treatment of persons in this group.

Deceptive hopes on the part of the patient or doctor, on the other hand, may lead to a limited training programme, which is content to try and turn type A into type B personalities — Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

AIDS: Another 'Third World' disease on the spread?

Why has the threat which Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) poses for Africa and the Caribbean received so little attention? Could it be that the Northern preoccupation with AIDS as a sexually transmitted disease has obscured the real nature of the epidemic?

By R.C. Sabatier

LONDON — The mysterious disease AIDS may be a much greater threat to the "Third World" than to the affluent "North."

"The potential for the spread of AIDS in developing countries is almost unlimited", according to Dr. John Seale, a Harley Street specialist and former consultant at St. Thomas' Hospital in London, who has been studying AIDS since it was first reported.

"The overcrowded and unsanitary conditions in which the bulk of the people live, combined with a high frequency of infections, injuries and sores which break the skin, make blood contact among family members practically inevitable, with the transmission of the virus likely," he believes.

In the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire, "simple" testing has found a high proportion of people with AIDS antibodies in their blood. A positive test indicates that the person is infected with the AIDS virus, but there is no medical consensus on what percentage

of such people will develop "active" AIDS.

There are few recorded cases of active AIDS (as opposed to antibody positivity) in Africa than in America. But the symptoms of AIDS resemble those of many common tropical diseases, and few Africans get the sort of sophisticated medical examination essential for an accurate diagnosis. It may be that many deaths from AIDS have gone unrecognised.

"On current data we estimate the incidence of AIDS in Kinshasa is about 17 per 100,000," wrote Peter Piot of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, in the British medical journal "The Lancet". His estimate of the frequency of active AIDS cases is based on cases that appeared within a short period of time in 1983.

"This is a minimal estimate," he continues, "and is comparable to or higher than the rate in San Francisco or New York." Similar reports from other central African countries indicate that before long diagnosed AIDS cases there could outstrip American and European ones.

Antibody tests also indicate that, while Haitians of both sexes living in Haiti show a high prevalence of AIDS antibodies in their blood, those resident in the United States since before the AIDS outbreak are no more likely to have these antibodies than their fellow Americans. It is unlikely that the AIDS virus picks on Haitians lacking U.S. residency permits. Dr. Seale thinks it is more likely that poverty, poor health and sanitation in Haiti account for the difference.

In the United States, AIDS has thus far been more or less contained within four "high risk" groups. These are known as the "four H's": homosexual men, heroin addicts (and other intravenous drug abusers), haemophiliacs (and other recipients of blood transfusions), and recent Haitian immigrants. But because over 75 per cent of diagnosed AIDS cases in North America and Europe have occurred in homosexual men, researchers have tended to classify it as a sexually transmitted disease.

This "gay plague" focus has obscured the fact that the "four H" pattern of AIDS spread is identical, except for recent Haitian immigrants, to that of Hepatitis B. Hepatitis B is a viral dis-

ease which is transmitted by blood contact between individuals. It is a major epidemic in the poorest countries of the "Third World," and infects a vast number of Africans, according to the World Health Organisation.

The notion that Hepatitis B, and AIDS, are sexually transmitted by semen has not been conclusively demonstrated experimentally. Another possibility is that they are only incidentally passed on through forms of sexual contact where abrasions to mucous membranes establish blood-to-blood contact. The sexual practices of many homosexual men can result in such injuries. If semen is the carrier of the infection, it is very difficult to explain why so many children contract Hepatitis B, and why in the North so few women get AIDS.

Caribbean and African AIDS appears to be equally distributed between men and women. The Northern scientific community has yet to explain why, if AIDS is sexually transmitted (by genital or oral contact), it strikes homosexual men in North America and Europe, but heterosexual men and women in Africa and the Caribbean.

A classic Swedish study of the spread of Hepatitis B suggests

more probable ways in which AIDS may be spread in the "Third World."

During the 1950s Swedish doctors noticed a mini-epidemic of Hepatitis B among cross-country runners who wore shorts. They discovered that the athletes, who often scratched their legs on bushes, customarily gathered together in a stream at the end of the day to wash off accumulated mud and blood. The hepatitis infection was spread among them during communal bathing. When Swedish health authorities instituted a requirement that the runners wear protective clothing, the incidence of Hepatitis B among them was dramatically reduced.

In the "Third World", conditions allowing blood-to-blood contact are a daily occurrence. Seale cautions: "Unfortunately, in many 'Third World' countries medical treatment itself may assist the spread of AIDS, due to the practice of reusing needles without proper sterilisation."

Professor Luc Montaigner of the Pasteur Institute in Paris has suggested that the AIDS virus is related to the family of organisms known as "slow viruses". These cause a number of animal diseases which have long incubation periods. Once infected, victims carry

the virus for life, and until they die can infect others for life. Slow virus diseases take years to overcome the immune defences of the host, but are nearly always fatal.

The incubation of the rare New Guinea slow virus disease Kuru varies from four to 35 years. An incubation period for AIDS of 10 to 20 years, as opposed to the currently accepted six months to six years, would mean that we have hardly begun to see even the tip of the AIDS iceberg.

Slow viruses are able to alter their genetic characteristics — each change requiring a different vaccine. The British journal "Nature" commented: "Nobody should be surprised if the AIDS virus is so changeable that the hope of making a universal vaccine is small." The cost of individualised vaccines is likely to be prohibitive, even in the "North."

The "New England Journal of Medicine" estimates hospital costs for a single AIDS patient at \$42,000. New U.S. cases in 1985 alone will cost \$336 million, with an additional \$100 million for testing and counselling. "The implications of this virus in a community are staggering," it says. If staggering in the "North", how much more so in the South? — Earthscan feature.

U.S. scientists use common plant as malaria fighter

By Jo Campbell

WASHINGTON — A plant growing in many parts of the world has yielded a substance which may prove effective against malaria. According to American scientists now working with it, the hardy plant should be easy for any nation to grow and process for local production of the medicine.

The research team has heard from colleagues who are interested in growing the plant in Nigeria, India, Egypt, Argentina, Turkey, Rumania, Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, and Canada.

Artemisia annua, a common plant sometimes grown for its aromatic oil and related to tarragon and absinthe, is being researched by Dr. Daniel L. Klayman of the Division of Experimental Therapeutics at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington.

The Institute works on the chemical treatment (chemotherapy) of diseases. Dr. Klayman said, and malaria is one of the most serious worldwide. The facility works on many other world health problems, including trypanosomiasis, for which it has maintained a laboratory in Kenya for many years, and is doing research on schistosomiasis, leishmaniasis, and other ills as well. Other laboratories of the Institute are in Thailand, Malaysia, Brazil, and Germany.

The goal of his research, Dr. Klayman explained, is to add weapons to the arsenal against increasingly drug-resistant malaria.

Keeping this in mind, researchers working on malaria examine remedies ranging from opposing bacteria to sophisticated insecticides, according to S. Paul Klein, the Institute's public information officer.

A vaccine against malaria could become available for human use within 10 years, Mr. Klein added. Meanwhile, the medical community fears that hopes inspired by an effective vaccine could cause simple control measures such as sanitation and spraying to be neglected, even though these measures will always be important and are more affordable than the cheapest vaccine.

Dr. Klayman said the American scientists are indebted to research in ancient texts done by their colleagues in China, which unearthed early references to Artemisia annua. The Chinese researchers then identified the plant's antimalarial activity and in 1979 published their findings in Chinese journals.

The oen material does not at all resemble the old anti-malarial standby quinine. Dr. Klayman said, although most present-day synthetic drugs used against malaria are based on the quinine structure. The derivative of Artemisia annua — dubbed artemisinin (qinghaosu, in Chinese) — is unusual for a plant compound, he said, because it has a peroxide unit which provides an important part of the activity.

According to Dr. Klayman, the compound's apparent ability to oxidise part of the parasite starts new ways of thinking about new drug designs.

An important use for the oen drug, Dr. Klayman said, is against cerebral malaria, an often fatal variety characterised by coma and by large numbers of parasites in the patient's blood.

Chloroquine or quinine treatment can bring the patient out of a coma in two or three days. Chinese physicians, however, reported rapid lowering of parasite counts and emergence from a coma within 12 hours after treatment with artemisinin or one of its derivatives.

This is good news for parts of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, where cerebral malaria has increased and where falciparum, the parasite that causes the most serious form of malaria, has become rapidly more resistant to traditional medications.

Several thousands of kilograms of the plant have been collected for the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research project — it grows wild along the basin of the Potomac River, which runs through Washington. The Institute has about 20 grams of artemisinin oen, and needs several kilos to begin pre-clinical testing. Dr. Klayman said.

Besides inquiries from scientific and business interests in Europe, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, Klayman said, there have been many calls for seeds from Americans "who want to grow Artemisia annua at their own expense so that they can enter into this field, one they think is going to be very profitable, eventually. Maybe the pharmaceutical industry will get interested."

Before artemisinin can be used for treatment, pre-clinical studies may take about two years, the scientist said, and may require from 40,000 to 50,000 kilos of plant material.

Artemisinin is contained in the leaves and flowers of the plant, with one found in the stems or roots. Researchers will try to breed Artemisia annua with increased amounts of artemisinin.

As things are now, however, Klayman said, "there is no reason why (developing nations) cannot grow Artemisia annua themselves and extract the materials. Extraction is comparatively simple, and we are working on ways to simplify it even further. The entire production of artemisinin could be handled in a developing country with comparatively few problems."

The plant, he said, is readily and inexpensively propagated in modest soils.

It may be that malaria will never, surrender, the scientist said, and humanity can only strive for control. As today's malaria parasite is developing resistance to chloroquine, eventually there will be an organism resistant to artemisinin, Dr. Klayman said, and added that current research efforts are moving on to other effective compounds and new techniques.

While the research on artemisinin could take 10 years, Dr. Klayman said, it has full cooperation and funding from the U.S. government, which maintains supportive communications with concerned institutions around the world.

— U.S. Information Agency

AIDS disease strikes children, heterosexuals in Rwanda

By Barry Shachter
Associated Press

KIGALI, Rwanda — The recent discovery of numerous AIDS cases has helped clear prostitutes from the streets of this central African capital. But the government is urging the public not to panic over what doctors say is an epidemic.

There are residents here who complain that the often fatal virus, combined with an indiscriminate roundup in late 1983 of prostitutes and Rwandan girlfriends of foreigners, has devastated Kigali's night life.

Few prostitutes still openly pry their trade at Kigali hotels because of the 1983 crackdown. Some here maintain that the oldest profession — and promiscuity in general — still flourishes despite the AIDS scare. Others flatly disagree.

"In the last six months, AIDS especially has changed sexual habits among both Rwandans and expatriates," said a member of the 2,000-strong Belgian community,

who declined to be quoted by name on the issue. The Belgians, the largest foreign group here, "are on their best behavior," he asserted.

One study here showed about 80 per cent of prostitutes tested had AIDS antibodies, indicating exposure to the disease.

AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is an affliction in which the body's immune system becomes unable to resist disease.

It is believed to be caused by an unusual virus discovered in France and the United States in 1984. Its American discoverers call it HTLV-III (for Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus). The French call it Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus, or LAV.

AIDS in Rwanda and in neighbouring Zaire — unlike in the West where it has stricken mainly homosexuals — is generally transmitted by heterosexuals, and a relatively large number of children also have contracted it, medical researchers say.

Some doctors maintain the disease — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome — might have originated in the region, having traced cases among Zaireans and Rwandans living in Belgium.

In the United States and Europe, AIDS is most likely to strike homosexuals, abusers of injectable drugs. Researchers believe the virus is spread by sexual contact, contaminated needles and blood transfusions, but not by casual contact.

Sophisticated virological testing in Rwanda began in February 1984, about 200 AIDS cases have been diagnosed among adults and 30 among children, said Dr. Philippe Lepage, a Belgian doctor at the state-run Kigali Hospital.

This is a large number, he said. In the United States, with 235 million people, there are roughly 100 children with AIDS, the doctor said. Rwanda, with its 30 AIDS cases among children, has a population of 5.5 million.

"At this level, it is an epidemic," said the 35-year-old phy-

sician, who has done AIDS research in the hospital's Pediatrics Department which he heads. "The disease might have long existed here but we did not see so many cases a few years ago."

There has been a fatality rate of 20 per cent among men and 5 per cent so far for adults, who succumb to diseases like pneumonia after AIDS destroys the body's ability to fight infection.

Mr. Lepage said these figures are probably low because most cases have been confirmed only recently. And more cases likely exist in Rwanda since tests outside Kigali in the country's nine other prefectures have not yet been carried out.

Most of the children contracted the disease from their parents and many of the remainder, about 20 per cent, from contaminated blood transfusions, he told the Associated Press. The doctor said he could not cite exact figures until his research was published in a medical journal.

It is difficult to determine whe-

ther scarification of the abdomen by a traditional medicine man or the wielding of unsterilised knives by witchdoctors might also have spread AIDS.

The practice, an age-old panacea in Rwanda "is so common you cannot draw a scientific conclusion," the Brussels-trained physician said.

Research by U.S. and Belgian doctors here and in Zaire during the past two years found adults with AIDS to be mainly well-to-do urban residents, practically all sexually active heterosexuals.

The Rwandans averaged 40 to 50 different sexual partners a year — some as many as 80, Dr. Lepage said.

There is very little homosexuality in Rwanda, apparently due to strong traditional taboos, he said.

"It would be much easier to control the disease in a country where one small part of the population had AIDS, as in the West," he said. "But here it is among heterosexuals."

So far, only one non-African is believed to have contracted AIDS here — a Danish heterosexual who died two years ago in Copenhagen, Dr. Lepage said.

To combat the disease, the government is drawing up recommendations to the supply of blood for transfusions, which might be responsible for five to 15 per cent of AIDS cases, he said.

There is also talk of a public campaign against promiscuity, said Dr. Lepage, who counts himself among those who do not believe there has been much of a drop in extramarital sexual activity of late.

But if a recent article in the government's weekly newspaper, Inshami, is any indication, authorities are downplaying the epidemic.

"Don't panic," urged a headline over an AIDS story. The article went on to contradict most research conducted here by declaring that only a few Rwandans have died of the virus and those have been homosexuals.

Minnesota psychological test given to millions around the world

By Robert Basler
Reuter

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — After he shot President Reagan in 1981, John Hinckley took a 566-question test revealing mental problems so severe his scores almost went off the scales for schizophrenia and major depression.

The marathon exam Mr. Hinckley took is given around the world, to the sick and the well.

It has been used to screen police, pilots and nannies in America, soldiers in Thailand, clergy in the South Pacific.

Given annually to millions, in languages from Estonian to Arabic, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is the most widely used psychological test in the world.

The test has not been changed since it was unveiled 40 years ago by University of Minnesota researchers, but it may be given its first revision as psychologists experiment with bringing questions

and scoring scales into the 1980s. To its use of computer scoring, the MMPI is almost Orwellian: an applicant for a commercial airline pilot job spends a few hours answering the true-false questions, pausing at times to puzzle over odd and at times repetitive items.

An instant after getting the answer sheet, a computer makes its report: the job-seeker "shows little regard for others," is "self-oriented and impulsive" and "not very responsible."

"If I have five to 10 hours to see a patient I'll know what the MMPI can tell me in five minutes," says Dr. James Butcher, a University of Minnesota psychologist who has worked closely with the test for a quarter-century.

Mr. Butcher is part of a small consulting board that oversees the MMPI. He holds seminars in its use and this autumn will travel to China, where he says the test is already given in every province but Tibet.

"It turns out," he says, outlining

the single basic truth that has accounted for the MMPI's success, "Schizophrenics respond like schizophrenics, no matter where they come from."

The questions that make up the MMPI are almost meaningless taken alone. The University of Minnesota, which holds the copyright for the test, will not allow any of the questions to be reprinted, but the queries range from the down-to-earth to the bizarre, covering everything from God to dirty jokes.

They were refined over years of experimentation here by J. C. McKinley and Starke Hathaway. Dr. Butcher says the idea behind development of the test was ingenious.

Sample questions were asked of patients in institutions who suffered from known mental disorders, and also of "normal" people, mostly hospital volunteers and visitors. Those queries which tended to separate the various groups were retained.

In addition, intricate cross-references were built-in. If a sick person tries to appear normal or a well person attempts to appear sick, he becomes hopelessly entangled in his own inconsistencies, Dr. Butcher says.

At Mr. Hinckley's 1982 trial for shooting Mr. Reagan, which ended in him being found not guilty by reason of insanity, a defence psychologist said the defendant's MMPI score would be obtained by a normal person "only about once in a million times."

The first official attempt to gather data which may lead to changes in the test is now in progress at the university and at sites around the country.

"Nobody knows to what extent it will be changed," says Beverly Kaemmer, head of the university office which publishes the test. "There's been a lot of trepidation. Some people are very conservative about messing with success."

A massive project to collect new

data is half-completed. It may end in simple rewording of some questions, or to the addition of some new questions. It may also lead to realignment of the "normal" scales used to evaluate test results.

The MMPI has been a financial boon to the university almost without parallel in Academia, but Mr. Kaemmer will give no specifics about the income it has generated, calling it only "a very lucrative financial property."

For the past two years the test has been distributed by the Minneapolis firm national computer systems, NCS also scores just under 100,000 tests a month, which it says is about 10 per cent of those given in the United States and Canada.

The vast majority of MMPIs are used in a clinical setting — at mental institutions, prisons and hospitals.

During the 1960s the MMPI was the target of criticism and resentment, much of which seems to have subsided. "There's been a

change in the political climate," Dr. Kaemmer observes. "There's less worry about invasion of privacy."

Those involved with the MMPI emphasise that the results are sent only to qualified clinicians and are not recommended as the sole factor in deciding on employment or treatment.

They stress there are things the MMPI cannot do. It is not an honesty measure, for example. Says Dr. Butcher: "It reflects moral standards, but won't predict who will embezzle."

Mr. Butcher says the test has worked well in every country where it has been used, although some cultural adjustments have been necessary.

"In Japan, it looks like some refinements must be made in assessing depression. In our country, to be introverted is to be depressed — there is a high correlation. That isn't true in Japan, where shyness is valued."

West European ministers seek tough anti-hooliganism measures

Police, mayor admit security lapses at Brussels riots, report say

By Gerald Peterson
Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Sports ministers from five West European nations hold an urgent meeting here Tuesday to try to agree on tough new measures to combat football hooliganism, Dutch officials said Monday.

Their agenda was expected to include ways to prevent consumption of alcohol inside stadiums, ensure stricter allocation of tickets at major events and impose heavier fines for troublemakers.

The meeting, an initiative of Dutch Sports Minister Joop van der Reijden, was convened after a riot, blamed on rampaging English soccer fans, killed 38 people and injured over 350 at last month's Brussels European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin, Italy.

The minister's spokesman Jan van Gersel said measures recommended here by the sports ministers of Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands would be submitted to the 21-nation Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

Van Gersel said a council committee would complete the measures later this month for ministers to adopt at a special meeting in Strasbourg in September, with the aim of enforcing them for the 1985-86 football season.

The conference, being held at Amsterdam's Schiphol airport because of easier transport arrangements, is also being attended by the ministerial directors of

sports affairs of Luxembourg and Italy, and the Council of Europe's Deputy Secretary-General Gaetano Adinolfi.

Van Gersel said the meeting was aimed at closer cooperation between governments, national soccer associations, the European Football Union (UEFA) and police.

Ministers would select their

recommendations from measures to combat spectator violence proposed by a working group of sports directors, Van Gersel added.

They included a ban on sales of alcohol, searching of fans for weapons at soccer stadium entrances and a second search on entering the terraces, inspection of stadiums, in particular escape exits, and generally improved safety standards.

Meanwhile in Brussels, the Belgian government was Monday studying reports by the police, the gendarmerie and the mayor of Brussels that admit serious security lapses at last month's European soccer cup final.

The confidential reports on the

riot, leaked to the newspaper La Libre Belgique at the weekend, blame the deadly stampede chiefly on English fans but admit that Belgian security measures failed.

Interior ministry spokesman Andre Collard said the reports, circulated to ministers and members of a parliamentary enquiry committee, would be discussed by the cabinet on Thursday.

The parliamentary committee will begin closed-door hearings on Wednesday but is not likely to complete its findings until sometime next month, Collard said.

A study by General Robert Bernaert of the parliamentary gendarmerie said that while the 1,000 policemen on duty around the Heysel stadium were sufficient, they were wrongly placed, inadequately coordinated and slow to react.

The officer in charge of gendarmerie operations was in his headquarters at the other end of Brussels, not at the stadium, where the police and gendarmerie forces were under different commands, the report said.

On the spot, gendarmes did not take sufficient notice of growing signs of crowd trouble. When surges by Liverpool fans got out of hand and police radioed for support, their messages were drowned out by crowd noise, it said.

In his evidence, Brussels Mayor Herve Brouhon says English and Italian fans bearing the same extreme right-wing insignia were seen drinking together and fraternising before the match.

Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, under pressure to resign after the Heysel disaster, criticised the condition of the stadium in his evidence but said European Football Union (UEFA) inspectors had approved it before the match.



An Italian fan attacks an English fan moments after the collapse of a section of the Brussels Heysel stadium which killed 38 people, mostly Italians (All Sports photo)

ITF to ban tennis youngsters at world events

By Clare Hargreaves
Reuters

PARIS — An International Tennis Federation (ITF) proposal to ban players under 16 from professional events in an attempt to prevent them "burning out" has provoked heated reactions from coaches and teenaged competitors alike.

"We must put an end to precocity in tennis because it is becoming too dangerous for the physical and psychological health of the young," ITF president Philippe Chatrier said. The proposal, if approved, would take effect from next January 1.

But the consensus among trainers and teenagers on the women's circuit is that cases like Americans Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger, forced through injury to quit the game young, were atypical.

Patricio Apey, coach to Argentina's Gabriela Sabatini, who at 15 surprised the tennis world by reaching the semifinal round of the French Open last week, said he opposed the ITF move.

"If there might be another upcoming Sabatini among the youngsters, why stop them? If Gabriela hadn't had the chance to play professional tennis she wouldn't

be where she is now. You can only progress by competing against other good players," he said.

Apey said Sabatini should be drawn at the age of 12 and he opposed wild card entries for players under 16. But he added he could see no reason why youngsters should suffer more problems than adults, provided they were trained intelligently.

"It's up to the parents and the coach to see that the child stays in the tennis business and not in the money business, and not to push her too hard," he said.

He attributed Jaeger's and Austin's injuries partly to the fact that they both played two-handed.

"Sabatini is one-handed and is a very relaxed player, which makes injury much less likely. She is incredibly elastic in her wrists and legs," he said.

"We were careful to train little by little. Some days we would put in nine hours, other days only one. Only in March this year did the doctor say Gabriela could go full speed."

Apey also said Jaeger's shoulder injury, which forced her out for most of last year, was due to too much pressure from her father-coach.

"The job of parents is to teach a child to care about things, not to

be an agent. A coach too should talk to the child and make sure the environment is positive. There are too many sergeants as coaches."

Thirteen-year-old American Mary Jo Fernandez, the only player who would be affected by the ITF's proposed ruling, is adamant about finishing her studies whatever happens.

"Tennis is important to me but so are my studies. I don't want to give them up because what happens if I break an arm or a leg or something? She said.

She added that she is not afraid of injury because she rarely pra-

cises more than an hour and a half a day during termtime. "My parents don't push me. They want me to go on playing tennis as long as I enjoy it. But it's still a hobby."

Hungary's Andrea Temesvari, 19, said when she was 15 and 16 her father and coach, Otto, tried to protect her from the risks of injury by allowing her to enter only 15 tournaments a year.

"My father didn't want me to overdo it or get burned out by the time I was 20," said Temesvari, winner of the U.S. clay court event and the Italian Open when only 17.

Stielike quits Real Madrid

MADRID (R) — West German international Uli Stielike said Monday he would play his last game for Real Madrid on Saturday, bringing his eight-year career with the UEFA Cup champions to a close.

Stielike, 30, told Reuters he had accepted a four-year contract with Switzerland's Neuchatel after Real Madrid refused to sign him for more than one year.

"There is no going back now," said Stielike. "I have given my word to Neuchatel and I will be in

Switzerland at the start of the next season."

Real Madrid, whose policy is to renew contracts yearly after a player turns 30, said they would review Stielike's situation after Saturday's match against arch-rivals Atletico Madrid in the second leg of the Spanish league cup final.

"I am not waiting until June 16," said the West German libero. "If Real Madrid had offered me a two-year contract, I would have stayed."

Wilander, Lloyd chase \$1 million bonus

By Derek Farr
Reuters

PARIS — Mats Wilander and Chris Evert-Lloyd, the most accomplished exponents of clay court tennis, regained their crowns at the French Open and boosted their chances of finishing the season with million dollar bonuses.

Wilander and Lloyd, who also won the singles titles at the Australian Open last December, both topped the defending champions at Roland Garros to clinch their second successive "Grand Slam" championships.

If they can repeat the trick at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open they will each collect a cheque for \$1 million for completing the Grand Slam quartet.

Neither will start favourite when Wimbledon begins in two weeks time, but the odds were also against them when they lined up against Ivan Lendl and Martina Navratilova.

Lendl, lean and predatory, had bossed the centre court of Roland Garros for a fortnight and looked set to extend the rule he had imposed by beating John McEnroe in last year's final.

Navratilova, who had beaten Lloyd in eight of their 10 previous Grand Slam finals, seemed equally likely to repeat the victory she had achieved over her rival here in 1984.

But Wilander and Lloyd had the patience and persistence to resist the power of Lendl and Navratilova, who in turn became unusually fallible as their authority was undermined.

Wilander, more flexible in his approach than Lendl, benefited from his newly-acquired mastery of the volley, which has added variety to the game of the solid baseliner who became the youngest French champion in 1982 when he was 17.

The Swede, who had won nothing since the Australian Open, relished his role as underdog. "I played without pressure, and I think that's very important," he said.

Wilander has now won four

Grand Slam titles, two French and two Australian, whereas Lendl, 25, a more consistent winner on the circuit, still boasts just one.

Lendl ripped off the tag of eternal runner-up in last year's French final, but since then he has also been beaten by Jimmy Connors in the Wimbledon semifinals, McEnroe in the U.S. final, and Kevin Curren in the fourth round in Australia.

"It's very upsetting, no question about it," admitted Lendl, unable to emulate fellow Czechoslovak Jaroslav Drobný and Jan Kodeš, who both won here twice in succession.

Wilander, on the other hand, recognises limits to his ambition. "I'm practising, but I'm not prepared to practise eight hours a day to become number one," he said after the final.

McEnroe had said after Wilander beat him in the semifinals that the Swede was "going through a period when he's woo-

dering whether he wants to be number one."

The American has proved himself number one often enough, most notably four times at the U.S. Open and three times at Wimbledon, but the French title eluded him once again.

McEnroe and Connors were both beaten in the semifinals, once again falling short of a title out of reach to the U.S. since Tony Trabert won in 1955.

McEnroe and Connors thrived in the sun, which aided their fast game until the weather turned cool, damp and windy at the semifinal stage. "The only lesson I've learned this year was I wish the French were played indoors," said McEnroe.

Lloyd has few lessons to learn on clay after winning the title for the sixth time to beat a record she had shared with Australian Margaret Court and equal the achievement of Bjorn Borg.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of ALL-GEHEINE BAUGESSELLSCHAFT A. P. O. R. A. K. T. I. E. N. G. E. S. S. C. H. A. F. T. - Jordan branch (Foreign Limited Company) as at Dec. 31, 1984 and the related Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and to the attached notes to the financial statements, and the accounting records of the company, the attached Balance Sheet presents fairly the financial position of ALL-GEHEINE BAUGESSELLSCHAFT A. P. O. R. A. K. T. I. E. N. G. E. S. S. C. H. A. F. T. - Jordan branch as at Dec. 31, 1984.

Bawab & Co.
Amman, April 27, 1985.

ALL-GEHEINE BAUGESSELLSCHAFT A. P. O. R. A. K. T. I. E. N. G. E. S. S. C. H. A. F. T. - JORDAN BRANCH BALANCE SHEET AS AT DEC. 31, 1984

	JO	Fls	JO	Fls
ASSETS				
FIXED ASSETS				
Cars	7949	950	6417	034
Less Accumulated depreciation	1532	916		
Furniture and office appliances	7330	900		
Less Accumulated depreciation	954	821	6376	079
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash in hand	1578	728		
Cash at Creditors Bank (Note 3)	340	296		
Debtors	530267	892		
Prepaid rents	3686	000	535882	714
Losses carried forward (Note 4)			31719	057
TV PRODUCTION CENTRE				
WORK IN PROGRESS				
Direct expenses (Statement attached)	1468544	918	(142881)	842
Less Interim Certificates	1641426	760		
TOTAL ASSETS			437513	042
LIABILITIES				
Registered capital in Jordan			10000	000
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Advances	164836	541		
Retention money - ICICO	91174	039		
Creditors	171402	462	427513	042
TOTAL LIABILITIES			437513	042

The attached notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.

signed

PROJECT MANAGER,

Amman, April 27, 1985.



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King Hussein Str. Tel: 625197 & 637827

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Mr. Temimi

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<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-4280 677420 OCTOPUSSY...007 (Colour) Performances 3:30, 9:00, 10:45</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117 THE SECRET OF THE DEADLY SHAWLINE (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155 THE KILLING FIELDS 3:30, 5:30, 8:15, 10:45</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573 PORKY II 3:30, 5:30, 9:00, 10:45 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117 1- "DON" 2- THE WAR MACHINE (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198 ALL ROUNDER (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>	<p>★ ★ ★ Cine- Theatre ★ ★ ★ Philadelphia ★ ★ ★ KLONDIKE FEVER ★ ★ ★ Shows at 3:30, 9:00, 10:45 TEL. 34144-34149 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★</p>
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شركة بنيتون

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2605/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3735/45	Canadian dollars
	3.0960/75	West German marks
	3.4900/20	Dutch guilders
	2.6065/80	Swiss francs
	62.38/41	Belgian francs
	9.4350/4450	French francs
	1972/1974	Italian lire
	250.10/20	Japanese yen
	8.9300/450	Swedish crowns
	8.9000/150	Norwegian crowns
	11.1050/200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	311.30/80	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed quietly easier on worries over the future trend of oil prices and ahead of the pending offer for sale of Abbey Life, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 11.2 points at 1299.4.

Hanson Trust was 8p lower at 214 after Monday morning's announcement of a one-for-six ordinary share rights issue at 185p per share and a convertible preference share issue which together will raise around £503 million.

Government bonds were steady at early ¼ point easier levels and showed little reaction to the U.K. retail sales or producer price data. Golds eased but U.S. shares were mixed.

Oils were depressed on worries over future demand and subsequent downward pressure on oil prices. B.P. lost 4p to 516 and Britoil fell 5p to 215.

Banks were firmer but off the highs on profit-taking with Lloyds up 10p at 589 after 592 and Nat West 2p higher at 659 after 664. Life insurances also encountered profit-taking and were off the highs with Legal and General 8p higher at 748 after 755. Insurance brokers, however, were easier on worries over future underwriting losses with Minet down 19p at 198.

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Confusion exists in the morning about an activity that appeals to you, but it soon passes, and if you're alert to an unusual condition, you'll be able to turn it to your advantage.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be alert to danger in the business world in the morning, and then a fine opportunity may present itself from far away.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A successful business person of your acquaintance can give fine advice for getting ahead, so follow it.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't light into a good friend about some promise made, and later you can discuss your ambitions with others.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Don't mix into an altercation between a family tie and an outsider, and then you can carry through with inspired ideas.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Don't run away from your work because you get a flash idea that is not good, and later you can enjoy good friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) If you don't commit yourself early to some new interest, you can easily get some family matter properly handled.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) An associate gives you a new idea which is not very good, so forget it and later get routines improved with other partners.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't waste time talking to a stranger and then you can find some new and profitable kind of income.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't be extravagant where luxury is concerned, and find more modern ways of increasing income.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Postpone handling that vexing matter at home and plan the future more wisely so you can be more successful.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't permit some outside affair to get you away from your work. Be with persons who can assist you to make personal progress.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't waste time gossiping in the morning, and then you can handle outside affairs with intelligence.

THE Daily Crossword by James R. Burns

ACROSS

- 1 Judicial garb
- 2 Years
- 3 Musical instrument
- 4 Press
- 5 Lethargic
- 6 Porch query
- 7 School book
- 8 Air, gasoline
- 9 Dried
- 10 Spectral
- 11 Grand
- 12 (British) "Cavendish"
- 13 John Kennedy
- 14 Perfect game pitcher, 1896
- 15 New Deal agency
- 16 Famous whaler
- 17 Amin
- 18 Account book
- 19 Star and
- 20 Humorous relative
- 21 "Pencil" playwright
- 22 Commerce man
- 23 Foxlike
- 24 Underhand
- 25 Iron
- 26 Showed the way
- 27 Clear away
- 28 Give up
- 29 Church bell: abbr.
- 30 Hanau port
- 31 Ched as
- 32 Sarcasm
- 33 Earliest period
- 34 Concerned with
- 35 Genoa job o.c.
- 36 Bubble
- 37 Incomparably
- 38 Culture medium
- 39 Med. subj.
- 40 Without a
- 41 WW II craft
- 42 Down
- 43 Metal deposits
- 44 Mattress
- 45 Participate in
- 46 Sider abstr.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

Across: 1. JUDICIAL, 2. YEARS, 3. CLARINET, 4. PRESS, 5. LETHARGIC, 6. PORCH, 7. SCHOOL, 8. AIR, 9. DRIED, 10. SPECTRAL, 11. GRAND, 12. CAVENDISH, 13. KENNEDY, 14. PERFECT, 15. NEW, 16. AGENCY, 17. WHALER, 18. AMIN, 19. ACCOUNT, 20. STAR, 21. HUMOROUS, 22. COMMERCE, 23. FOX, 24. UNDERHAND, 25. IRON, 26. SHOWED, 27. CLEAR, 28. GIVE, 29. CHURCH, 30. HANAU, 31. CHED, 32. SARCASTIC, 33. EARLIEST, 34. CONCERNED, 35. GENOA, 36. BUBBLE, 37. INCOMPARABLY, 38. CULTURE, 39. MEDICAL, 40. WITHOUT, 41. WW, 42. DOWN, 43. METAL, 44. MATTRESS, 45. PARTICIPATE, 46. SIDER.

Down: 1. JUDICIAL, 2. YEARS, 3. CLARINET, 4. PRESS, 5. LETHARGIC, 6. PORCH, 7. SCHOOL, 8. AIR, 9. DRIED, 10. SPECTRAL, 11. GRAND, 12. CAVENDISH, 13. KENNEDY, 14. PERFECT, 15. NEW, 16. AGENCY, 17. WHALER, 18. AMIN, 19. ACCOUNT, 20. STAR, 21. HUMOROUS, 22. COMMERCE, 23. FOX, 24. UNDERHAND, 25. IRON, 26. SHOWED, 27. CLEAR, 28. GIVE, 29. CHURCH, 30. HANAU, 31. CHED, 32. SARCASTIC, 33. EARLIEST, 34. CONCERNED, 35. GENOA, 36. BUBBLE, 37. INCOMPARABLY, 38. CULTURE, 39. MEDICAL, 40. WITHOUT, 41. WW, 42. DOWN, 43. METAL, 44. MATTRESS, 45. PARTICIPATE, 46. SIDER.

BIS sees dangers unless U.S. corrects fiscal policy

BASLE, Switzerland (R) — The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) warned Monday of dangers for the world economy unless the United States cuts its soaring trade deficit and corrects its fiscal policy.

The bank's annual report urged Western European countries to become more flexible in their economic policies, asked debtor nations to continue adjusting their economies and warned of the risks arising from the changes in world financial markets.

The report, written by BIS General Manager Alexandre Lamfalussy, highlights the concerns of central bankers who meet here Monday for the annual meeting of the BIS, an institution providing banking services to the

world's central banks.

It said monetary policy in leading Western countries should try to cut inflation, and support a link between wages and company profits in order to cut the wage-inflation spiral.

Calling the \$100 billion a year U.S. trading shortfall "potentially disruptive," the BIS said: "Preparing the way for an orderly unwinding of the... imbalance should figure as a priority item on policy-making agendas."

Despite the huge deficit, the

dollar reached record heights on the currency markets last year, boosted by foreign investment inflows and high U.S. interest rates inspired by the federal government's \$175 billion budget shortfall.

But the BIS cautioned against exaggerating the damage caused by the strong dollar — often held responsible for the general high level of world interest rates that have hurt individual borrowers, companies and debtor nations alike.

While import prices may have risen and inflation-adjusted interest rates may be high, "both of these adverse influences... have been more than offset by the benefits bestowed on the rest of the world by the locomotive role of

the U.S. economy," it said.

The BIS warned there was a danger that investors who financed the U.S. current account deficit last year with massive capital flows into dollars might make a sudden reappraisal and pull their money out faster than the U.S. economy could adjust.

So far this year the dollar had fallen quite sharply — eight per cent from the peak level in February.

"While this was at times abrupt... it did not set into motion a potentially disruptive sequence of events," the bank said. "The possibility of a smooth, orderly decline from the still high and unsustainable current exchange rate level cannot be precluded. But the stakes are high."

It advised monetary authorities to give some support to foreign exchange market intervention.

Looking at the world's highly indebted developing countries, the BIS praised some for their progress made since the height of the debt crisis in 1982, but warned them not to be too hasty in relaxing their austere economic policies.

It said the strength of the U.S. economy had outweighed the effect of high dollar interest rates and the debtor nations last year used less of their export earnings to make interest payments than in 1983.

"It is of crucial importance that this development should not be reversed, but if possible taken

even further. This is a striking illustration of the need for achieving a 'soft landing' of the U.S. economy," it said.

Brazil and Mexico had made substantial progress in 1984, but it noted signs of a deterioration in the first quarter of this year and warned that the scale of the debt problem suggested more was needed.

"These countries also need a favourable turn in spontaneous capital flows of a nature that would not add to the external interest burden," the BIS said.

That meant direct equity investment by foreigners — now prohibited in some of the big debtor countries and restricted in many — or reversing the flow of capital.

Saudi Arabia devalues riyal

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia Monday devalued its currency for the third time this year, in what may be a response to falling oil revenues, foreign exchange dealers said.

They said the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) adjusted the rate at which it is willing to sell dollars to commercial banks in Saudi Arabia, to 3.65 riyals to the dollar from 3.61. The riyal was last adjusted on March 7, when it was devalued to 3.61 from 3.60.

The devaluation was the latest one-time shift in the riyal in at least four years and took it to levels against the dollar not seen since the start of the oil boom in 1973, dealers said.

The move had not been widely anticipated by banks. "It came as a complete surprise," said one dealer in Saudi Arabia.

Bankers said it should probably be seen in the context of a sharp fall in Saudi oil revenues, caused by declining output in a weak

world oil market, at a time when the government is trying to balance its budget.

A devaluation boosts government income, measured in riyals, from each dollar-denominated barrel of oil it sells.

The kingdom systematically revalued its currency against the dollar during the oil boom of the late 1970s, and has been devaluing it in gradual steps since the early 1980s.

Demand for oil will remain weak

PARIS (R) — Crude oil consumption in Western industrialised countries is expected to continue falling in the second quarter of 1985, before firming up in the remaining six months of the year, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said.

The IEA monthly oil market report issued Monday said oil consumption in the 24-oation Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) area during the first quarter of 1985 was about 1.6 per cent less than a year earlier.

"Preliminary reports indicate a (consumption) drop in the order of two per cent for the second quarter of 1985," it added.

This was due to a slight decline in demand in North America and the Pacific region, and a larger drop in Europe, following the end of the year-long coalminers' strike in Britain.

"Moderate consumption

growth is expected in the second half of the year," it said, adding that overall 1985 consumption in the OECD area would be about 34.4 million barrels per day (b/d).

This level of consumption, which would still be 200,000 b/d below the 1984 average, is likely to rise back to 34.7 million b/d in 1986, the report predicted.

On a more positive note for OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), the IEA reported a possible small build-up of crude oil stocks held by companies in the OECD area during the second quarter of 100,000 b/d.

In the first quarter the IEA estimated that companies drew on stocks by as much as 2.2 million b/d, a key factor behind weak non-OPEC oil prices for crude oil worldwide.

Government-owned stocks in the OECD area were still rising, but at a slower rate than last year,

the IEA report said.

Crude oil production by OPEC countries would probably fall below their self-imposed production ceiling of 16 million b/d in the second quarter of this year, the Paris-based agency said.

It projected OPEC output down to 15.4 million b/d in May from 16.1 million in April, and said it was likely to average around 15.7 million over the second quarter.

The IEA report forecast non-OPEC world oil consumption averaging 46 million b/d this year, almost unchanged from 46.1 million in 1984, while oil available from non-OPEC sources was expected to rise to 28.2 million b/d from 27.4 million.

IEA figures showed little scope for OPEC to increase its crude oil output over the next 18 months unless companies seek to rebuild their stocks significantly.

Financial calm returns to Hong Kong

HONG KONG (R) — "Calm returned to Hong Kong's financial markets Monday as the Overseas Trust Bank (OTB), saved from collapse last week by a government takeover, opened its doors for business.

The stock market index, which plunged 86 points on Friday over banking jitters, rebounded 54 points in early trading as small investors were reassured by the government move.

Business at OTB, once a leading local bank, was normal as the government guaranteed deposits and placed a new management team in

control. Customers at the bank's offices appeared unconcerned with last week's hectic developments.

"I am not worried now. The bank is supported by the government," said 60-year old Cheung Siu-Fan as she cashed a cheque at one of the bank's branches in Hong Kong.

"It is a great relief. All my savings are here," said another customer.

OTB was declared insolvent and ordered closed on Thursday. The government took control the following day after the legislative

council approved emergency legislation.

Hong Kong does not insure deposits and bankers said a failure to support OTB would have been a severe blow to thousands of small investors and the colony's prestige as a financial centre.

Details of OTB's collapse are still unclear, but government officials said it appeared to be the result of a major fraud involving hundreds of millions of dollars with the bank's capital more than wholly lost.

Third World restates trade terms

STOCKHOLM (R) — Developing countries have repeated their insistence that there can be no new round of international trade negotiations unless the industrialised nations first ease trade terms for the Third World.

India and Brazil presented the Third World's case Sunday during an informal meeting of ministers from 21 countries who are discussing protectionism and the threat it poses to free trade, sources at the meeting said.

Ministers declined to comment in detail on the first day's talks, but European Community (EC) External Relations Commissioner Willy De Clercq told reporters: "There has been movement."

Western countries led by the United States and Japan are seeking to persuade their partners in the Third World that a new round of GATT, the 90-oation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

is needed to stop a drift towards protectionism.

Indian Finance and Commerce Minister Vishwanath Singh said he had called on his Western colleagues to settle long-standing issues, such as improved access to Western markets for Third World exports, before the start of new multilateral talks.

"There must be movement... on commitments already made in areas such as agriculture and textiles," he told reporters.

Swedish Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom said Sunday's session included talks on how to break an impasse in implementation of a 1982 GATT working programme which covered many of the points of key interest to the developing countries.

He said the ministers were dealing with specific trade issues but it was premature to say what pro-

gress was likely.

Sources at the talks said the United States had called for the extension of the GATT free trade rules to the service sector, including banking and insurance, which now accounts for up to a quarter of world trade.

Many developing countries exclude foreign companies in this sector in a bid to protect their own fledgling service industries.

Mr. Singh said India's position was that services were outside the GATT mandate, difficult to define and might better be dealt with by other international organisations.

Swedish officials have expressed only modest optimism about the talks, but said they hoped the participants might agree on a starting date for preparatory talks on a new GATT round.

Israeli inflation continues unabated

TEL AVIV (AP) — It cost 34,000 shekels (\$32) to refuel an average-sized car last week. Six years ago, 34,000 shekels would have bought a luxury car worth about \$14,000.

Despite new economic plans and decrees announced almost weekly, the government has largely failed to stop Israel's inflation, which in mid-May pushed the shekel through the psychological barrier of 1,000 shekels to the U.S. dollar.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres' government has set a goal of cutting inflation in half, from 445 per cent last year to 200 per cent this year. So far the programme has failed and inflation is still running at an annual rate of 400 per cent.

There are three basic reasons for the inflation, the highest in the world after Bolivia and Argentina.

First, the government spends a lot more than it earns.

Even after receiving \$2.6 billion in U.S. economic aid last year, Israel had a budget deficit of about \$3 billion.

But unlike the average Israeli, who has to pay interest of up to 1,000 per cent on bank overdrafts, the government can just print money to pay its bills.

The result: For the last year, the

government has printed about \$150 million worth of shekels every month, without any backing.

"If you have this nice government pumping money into the economy, people can increase demand without drawing on their savings," Bank of Israel economist Jeffrey Fisher said in an interview.

The second reason is that inflation does not really hurt Israelis very much, because workers' salaries are automatically linked to the consumer price index.

The linkage is not complete, but it means that while prices rise quickly, consumer demand has fallen at a much slower pace. Even last year, when prices rose 445 per cent, private consumption fell by only six per cent.

The third reason is that savings are used the wrong way. The four million Israelis save one-third of their net income, which in most other countries would help reduce inflation by soaking up buying power.

But not in Israel.

The public now has about \$35 billion of savings, much of the money readily liquid in short-term accounts. This cushion means the average Israeli can ride out tem-

porary crackdowns. For example, the Israel is now in a wage and price freeze that would normally stifle demand. But when the government allowed prices to rise by 14 to 41 per cent last month before freezing them all for another two months, Israelis continued to buy.

The government also uses the public's savings to finance its spending. "The problem is that they're taking loans from the public and using the money not for economic development but for current spending," Mr. Gad Shifron, chief economist for Bank Leumi, said in an interview.

Most economists insist the first priority is major cuts from the \$23-billion state budget. "We must cut the budget by a lot, to hurt everyone. There are no sacred cows," said Mr. Shifron.

The government plans about \$1.5 billion in cuts. But only about \$550 million have been implemented so far, leading state comptroller Yitzhak Tulk to criticize the government's "lack of courage."

The reason for the go-slow is that the government is trying to avoid the first consequence of heavy spending cuts — a steep increase in unemployment.

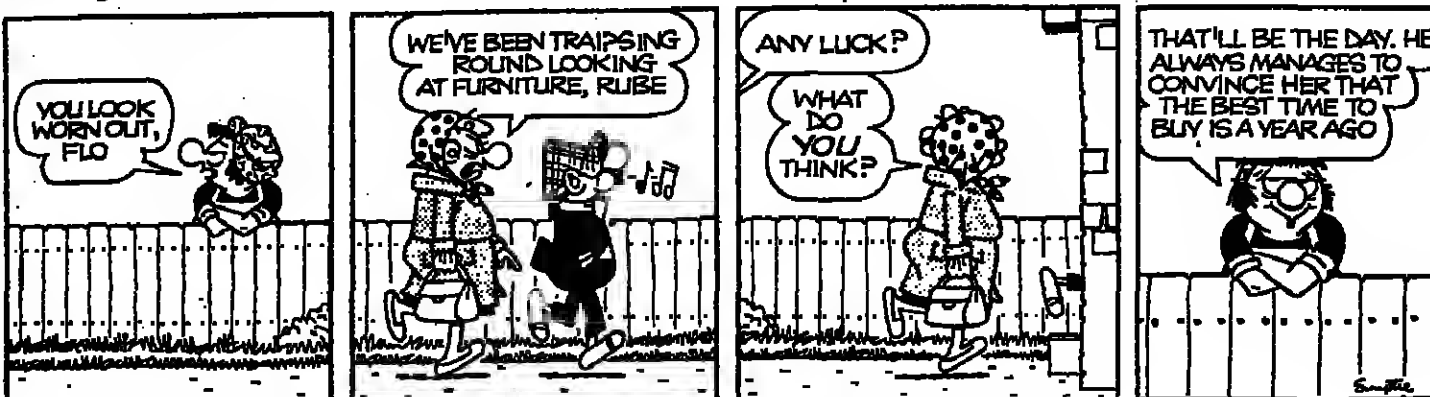
Peanuts



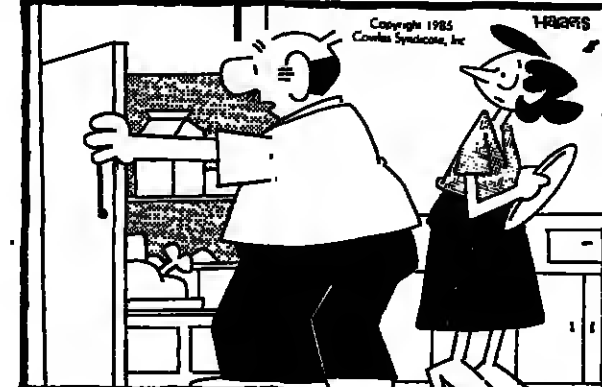
Mutt 'n' Jeff



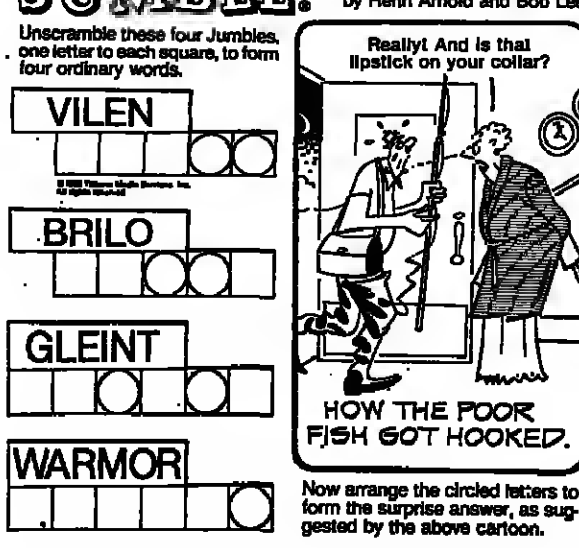
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Answer here: WITH HIS (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MINUS EAGLE UNCOIL JOBBER

Answer: How the cotton tycoon found his work — VERY ABSORBING

17 die in Indian violence over educational policy

NEW DELHI (R) — Troops fanned out through three towns in India's western Gujarat state Monday after at least 17 people were killed in fresh rioting over a government minorities policy.

Indefinite curfews clamped on trouble spots were extended to Ahmedabad suburbs as the death toll in three months of violence rose to about 170.

Two home-made bombs rocked Ahmedabad, the state's largest city and focus of unrest, and at least eight people were burned to death in the city centre where arsonists set rows of houses ablaze, police said.

First reports had said 14 people died in the blaze, but police said eight bodies had been recovered so far, including those of three women and two children.

Eight others were killed at the weekend when security forces opened fire on crowds fighting each other with stones and knives in Ahmedabad and the towns of Baroda and Surat.

A man stabbed in a clash between supporters and opponents of a policy reserving jobs and college places for the underprivileged also died of his wounds, police said.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said the Gujarat state government Sunday decided in an emergency meeting to hold a judicial inquiry into the disturbances and agreed to free two student leaders held in jail in connection with anti-reservation protests.

Students have spearheaded the

campaign against the minorities policy, arguing that quotas of government jobs and university places reserved for lower castes and classes severely restrict opportunities for people applying on grounds of merit.

Their campaign has sparked widespread street battles between Hindus and Muslims in Gujarat, forcing authorities to call in the army to try and restore order.

Troops have been ordered to stage marches through riot-hit areas in a bid to restore public confidence in the wake of the weekend violence, PTI said.

Meanwhile Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said relations with France had been greatly strengthened, but disappointed the French business community which had hoped for immediate big contracts as a result of his visit.

Mr. Gandhi told reporters his talks with President Francois Mitterrand and French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius had "put relations on a very strong footing." Relations were clouded earlier this year by the alleged involvement of French diplomats in a New Delhi spy ring but Mr. Gandhi confirmed the affair was not behind them.

Mr. Gandhi, making his first

trip to the West since taking office, said France had agreed to help clean up the heavily-polluted Ganges River and to set up an advanced research centre in New Delhi.

But he said no decisions had been taken on pending contracts for French-made Dauphin helicopters and passenger planes manufactured by the French-based European Consortium Airbus Industrie.

"This is not a visit to come and sign agreements," he said.

Mr. Gandhi said many deals were being worked out with the French government and certain private industries and he was sure they would be concluded quickly.

But he refused to confirm reports that India has signed a contract with the French company Jeumont Schneider for communications equipment.

Boosted by the 1983 sale of 40 Mirage fighters worth over \$500 million, France has launched a sales drive in India, particularly for civil aircraft and communications equipment.

Mr. Gandhi, who is chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, said India valued France's efforts to pursue an independent foreign policy and added that both countries opposed President Reagan's "star wars" missile defence research programme.

France gave Mr. Gandhi a lavish welcome usually reserved for heads of state, converting the Eiffel Tower area into a festival celebrating Indian culture.



PARIS AIR SHOW: A group of visitors takes a look at the Soviet-made Mi-26 giant helicopter on the runway at Le Bourget Airport in Paris. More than 1,000 companies attended the world's oldest and largest aeronautical forum (AP Wirephoto)

Deng officially announces cut in PLA

PEKING (R) — Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has formally announced that the country's four million strong armed forces will be cut by a million men over a period of two years, the New China News Agency said Monday.

It said Mr. Deng, as supreme commander of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), gave the news to a specially enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission last week.

The news was first released by Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang during a trip to New Zealand in April. Mr. Hu's announcement came as a shock to most foreign military attaches who expected some cuts but not quite such a drastic reduction.

However, Mr. Deng later indicated that Mr. Hu was correct and last week's PLA meeting underlined his serious intention.

Mr. Deng made clear to the officers that the cuts were to save money for the nation's civilian modernisation effort. The forces could only be strengthened after China achieved a firmer economic base.

Mr. Deng has put the PLA last in his list of development priorities, after agriculture, industry and technology.

Defence spending has been set at 18.7 billion yuan (\$6.1 billion) this year, about 12 per cent of the total budget. This is more than the 1984 figure but less in percentage terms.

Mr. Deng has urged the army to streamline its ranks and has encouraged old officers to retire to make way for younger men. The PLA has said 47,000 veteran officers will retire soon.

The army has not only been a drain on the nation's treasury but has been seen by Western diplomats as a surviving hotbed of leftist sympathy, and therefore opposed to Mr. Deng's reforms. However, there has been little to show that Mr. Deng is not in control, at least of the top echelons of the PLA.

It is not clear which parts of the PLA will be cut back, but foreign military attaches believe it highly unlikely that any front-line combat troops will be reduced.

Pyongyang charges Seoul of 'delaying tactics'

TOKYO (AP) — North Korea criticised on Monday a South Korean offer to hold inter-parliamentary talks in July, charging the South with "delaying tactics for evading the urgent question of relaxation of tensions."

The official daily Rodong Simun reiterated North Korea's preference that a joint declaration of non-aggression precede any negotiations for a unified constitution, as South Korea has proposed.

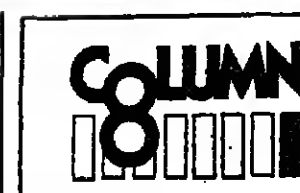
The newspaper, which is an organ of the ruling Korean Workers' (Communist) Party, did not reject the talks outright, but its harsh tone indicated a meeting would not take place.

South Korea "is trying to attach a horse's tail to a cow's body by," according to the commentary that was carried by the official (North) Korean Central News Agency and monitored in Tokyo.

The two Koreas have been bitter enemies since the peninsula was divided at the end of World War II and the two sides clashed in the 1950-53 Korean War.

North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly on April 9 proposed that the two sides hold an inter-parliamentary meeting to discuss a declaration of non-aggression.

The South Korean Assembly rejected that idea on June 1 on the grounds that such an agreement should be considered by the two governments rather than their legislative bodies.



Malaysians win Koran reading contest

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Malaysians have grabbed both the men's and women's titles at the International Koran Reading Competition. Noor Din Idris in the men's section and Ms. Rahmas Abdullah in the women's section each received \$2,437, a trophy, a copy of the Koran, a certificate and a souvenir for excellence in tone, voice, pronunciation and enunciation. The runners-up, Mohammad Kazim Mohammad Zadeh from Iran and Ms. Patimah Madiha from Thailand, each received \$1,421. Official results showed Ahmad Abdul Aziz of Libya and Ms. Dahlia of Indonesia each placed third and received \$914. This year's competition, which began Wednesday, involved 33 participants from 24 countries.

Peking has more self-employed people

PEKING (AP) — More than 117,000 people in Peking are self-employed, nearly 400 times the number six years ago, a government report said Monday. Most of the self-employed in the Chinese capital work in the catering, handicraft, repair, service, tailoring and transportation industries, the official news agency Xinhua said. Some one-third of them are peddlers of fruit, vegetables and household articles, and "have been of considerable help in tackling the city's recent vegetable scarcity," the report said. Self-employment was virtually banned during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

Fourth septuplet dies

ORANGE, California (R) — A fourth Frustaci septuplet, Bonnie Marie, has died after waging what her father called a long and hard fight. The three surviving members of the septuplets, delivered on May 21, are improving each day, a hospital spokeswoman added. Bonnie Marie, who was the most ill of the four, died of cardiopulmonary failure and arrest caused by byline membrane disease, an inability to produce a fluid that keeps the lungs from collapsing, the spokeswoman at the Children's Hospital of Orange County added. Patti Frustaci, a 30-year-old schoolteacher who took a fertility drug, and her husband, Sam Frustaci, a salesman, were at the cot of Bonnie Marie when she died. "She lived a week longer than expected," Mr. Frustaci said. "She put up a long and hard fight. She was a real fighter." Another of the babies, James, died in his mother's arms last Thursday. David, nicknamed by his father "peanut" died weighing 450 grammes after surviving for only 64 hours and a girl was delivered stillborn.

Japanese director wins top award

TOKYO (R) — Japanese Director Shinji Sōmei won top prize for young film directors at the first Tokyo International Film Festival. An international jury of seven film directors and producers announced that Sōmei, 37, won \$750,000 in "Young Cinema '85", the only competition category in the 10-day festival, for his 1984 film Typhoon Club. The film deals with junior high school students who gain personal insight by experiencing a typhoon. The jury, led by British Producer David Putnam who produced the 1984 U.S. film The Killing Fields, awarded second prize of \$500,000 to Hungary's Peter Gothar, 38, for his 1981 film Time Stands Still. The third prize of \$250,000 was awarded to the 37-year-old Turkish director Ali Ozgenturk for his 1981-82 film The Horse.

One eighth of China's households to use gas

PEKING (R) — Six million Chinese households, one eighth of the urban population, will be cooking with gas by the end of this year, the government has said. This figure, a 66 per cent increase over 1980, is the most remarkable result of a five-year programme, costing 1.2 billion yuan (\$420 million), to save energy and cut pollution, the New China News Agency reported. It quoted a spokesman for the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection as saying that, by this winter, 800,000 of China's 48.7 million urban households would enjoy central heating — up from 150,000 in 1980. The ministry said the gas projects alone would save coal and heavy oil worth 157 million yuan (\$55 million) annually.

Japan, U.S. and Soviets discuss aviation safety

TOKYO (R) — Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union have been secretly discussing a communications system to avoid any repetition of the 1983 downing of a South Korean airliner, a senior government official said Monday.

Hirai Masao, director general of the Transport Ministry's Civil Aviation Department, told Reuters that officials of the three countries had already met in Washington and Moscow this year.

He said the talks stemmed from the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 by Soviet fighters over the northern Pacific island of Sakhalin with the loss of all 269 people aboard in September, 1983.

"The main point of the discussions is how to establish a communication system between the three nations," Hirai said. He added that further meetings were planned.

Sikhs reportedly wanted to learn killing techniques

DOLOMITE, Alabama (AP) — Four Sikhs charged in alleged plots to kill Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi attended a commando school in this southern United States municipality to learn assassination techniques, the school's proprietor said in a newspaper report published Sunday.

"They were very open with their politics and led us to believe they were going to do what they wanted to do in India," said Frank Camper, who operates the mercenary school.

"They wanted to learn assassination techniques and they wanted to learn how to blow up trains."

The four men who attended Camper's school in November were arrested by FBI agents in New Orleans last month and are in custody, charged with conspiring to murder an Indian official who visited New Orleans in May for eye surgery.

Gurpartap Singh Burk, described by Camper and authorities as the leader of the four-man group, has been indicted in New York City with two other Sikhs on charges of conspiring to murder Mr. Gandhi and to obtain illegal

weapons and of attempting to obtain false passports.

Sikh organisations in the United States estimate 10,000 Sikhs will demonstrate in Washington to protest the deaths of thousands of their sect's members last June when Indian troops stormed the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, in Amritsar.

Sikhs have been accused in the Oct. 31 assassination of Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi's mother and predecessor as India's prime minister.

Mr. Camper said he was in Vietnam in 1967 as a member of a long-range reconnaissance patrol unit and that in the late 1970s he was hired out as a mercenary for the war in Yemen. In 1981 he opened the mercenary school to train people seeking employment as mercenaries and bodyguards.

Camper's two-week course is held every other month on a densely wooded, 77-acre site along the Warrior River. Students are taught how to use a variety of weapons. They learn survival techniques and are put through a fast-paced, realistic course conducted around the clock.

U.S. police hunt former Marine in multiple murder case

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Police investigating a gruesome "sex prison" Monday hunted a former Marine who may be linked with the disappearance of up to 25 people.

They are searching for Charles Ng, 24, who has been charged with three counts of kidnapping and false imprisonment.

"He has a knowledge of explosives and has made statements that he won't be taken alive," a police spokesman said.

Ng's companion, 39-year-old Leonard Lake, committed suicide last week while in police custody during a shoplifting investigation. Police searching Lake's isolated cabin east of San Francisco discovered human remains and a bunker that may have been used as a sexual torture chamber.

After two days of sifting, authorities found two bodies and the partial remains of four more. By late Sunday, they had recovered 50 shopping bags of splintered human bones and some local videotapes.

Police sources said the "sex prison" bunker contained two secret chambers, two beds and a one-way mirror.

They said one of the videotapes showed Lake and Ng tearing at the clothes of a woman handcuffed to a chair.

The police spokesman said "a number of people whose lives have sometimes been touched by Lake or Ng are missing."

Among the missing are a San Francisco couple and their 16-month-old son.

EC may shelve ambitious reform plan

STRESA, Italy (R) — The 10-nation European Community, soon to be joined by Spain and Portugal, is likely to shelve radical ideas for making its institutions more effective, diplomats said.

After an informal weekend conference here of Community foreign ministers, there seemed scant likelihood of a deal on radical measures to end the virtual paralysis in decision-making. Instead, the options appeared to be for limited reforms.

The diplomats said some states were preparing to set up separate new institutions for joint activities, including British ideas for wider foreign policy coordination and a French-inspired European high-technology campaign outside the Community umbrella.

The proposed moves to sidestep the commission and parliament were criticised by Commission President Jacques Delors when the meeting ended Sunday as being "of little advantage and lots of inconvenience."

He said he planned to present counter-proposals to the summit, opening in Milan on June 28, which should ensure the proper functioning of existing bodies.

Mr. Delors is among European integrationists who see the commission and parliament as the nucleus for a United States of Europe. They feel the proliferation of new institutions waters down the Community's founding fathers.

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, a long-time advocate of European Union, said when the meeting began that to entrust high technology, for example, to a new separate body, would deal a mortal

blow to European integration. The ministers will meet again in Luxembourg on June 18 to make final preparations for the summit 10 days later.

Diplomats said it became apparent from their informal discussions here that the Community was unlikely to call a special conference to draft a new treaty of European Union.

The idea was advocated by a majority in a committee set up by the Fontainebleau of the group and prepare for the entry of Spain and Portugal.

But diplomats said Denmark and Greece seem to have ruled out participation in such a conference and Britain has shown little enthusiasm, arguing that any treaty changes or other ideas for reforms could be agreed at Community summits.

Choice at polls fails to woo Hungarians

BUDAPEST (R) — Communist Hungary's attempt to twin a one-party political system with a choice of election candidates failed to increase voter interest, according to turnout figures released.

The official returns indicated some voters had trouble adjusting to the new system while others took the opportunity to vote against candidates most favoured by the authorities.

The elections on Saturday for the country's largely ceremonial parliament and politically weak municipal councils attracted a turnout of 93.9 per cent of the 7.6 million eligible voters, compared with 97 per cent at the last elections in 1980.

Inre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), the Communist-dominated body which organised the elections, told a news conference Sunday night the rise in

absentees was due partly to people going off to enjoy an early summer weekend. "But those voters who just seemed uninterested in the elections increased their numbers," he added.

The vote was the first under a 1983 law requiring at least two candidates for each seat — a rare choice in the East Bloc.

Mr. Pozsgay said preparations for the poll had shown the vast majority regarded Hungary's present social order as legitimate. He termed the election a success and a referendum in which people expressed their approval of the PPF programme, which broadly reflects Communist policies.

Candidates did not have to be Communists but had to support the programme of the PPF, which nominated two for each seat. The new system also allowed the public to nominate some candidates and about a third of the 71 "spontaneous" candidates standing were elected.

Some 5.4 per cent of votes for parliament and 4.9 per cent for councils were invalid, according to the official returns.

They said that in 45 of the 352 parliamentary constituencies there was no majority, so by-elections would be held on June 22.

Foreign Minister Peter Varhelyi carried his Budapest constituency with just 62.1 per cent of the vote.

But most top Communists and other leading personalities were on a so-called "national list", which was uncontested though negative votes were possible.

All 35 candidates on the list were returned, including veteran Communist Party leader Janos Kadar, who had only 0.8 per cent of the valid votes cast against him, according to the results.

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Inquiry into murdered baby case winds up in Ireland

DUBLIN (R) — A sensational public inquiry into allegations that police forced an unmarried mother to confess to killing a baby that was not hers is due to end this week.

The "Kerry babies case" has highlighted social and sexual attitudes and restrictions on contraceptives, since eased, in this strongly Catholic nation where the church is still a powerful force.

During the 77-day-old inquiry the woman at the centre of it, Joanne Hayes, had her sex life examined in public under questioning. The feminist movement made her a cause celebre.

The story began in April last year when a jogger on a beach in County Kerry found the body of a newborn baby wedged between two rocks. Its neck had been broken and it had been stabbed 28 times.

Hayes, a 25-year-old unmarried mother who was known to

have been pregnant, was pulled in by local police, along with members of her family.

She said she had given birth to the baby standing up, alone, in a field, that it had died soon after birth, and that she had hidden the body in a water-filled ditch on the family farm.

But she and her family eventually signed confessions that the baby had been born in the house, that she had stabbed it with a kitchen knife, and that her two brothers had thrown the body into the sea.

The confessions, however, looked shaky when the body of the baby described by Hayes was found at the farm, and blood tests on the other babies seemed to prove it could not have been hers.

While the baby had blood group "A", both Hayes and her lover Jeremiah Locke, a married man, were group "O".

Swiss vote to retain abortion

GENEVA (R) — Swiss voters thwarted efforts by Roman Catholic and fundamentalist Protestant groups to ban abortion in a referendum.

Only 31 per cent approved an initiative to include a "right to life" clause in the national constitution, while 69 per cent were against.

Catholic voters were divided on the issue and in a surprise vote the Canton of Fribourg, a traditional bastion of Catholicism, rejected the proposal. The predominantly Catholic, Italian-speaking Ticino region also voted "no".

Several political parties welcomed the result, saying voters rejected "efforts to return to the Middle Ages". The Socialist Party said the people "opposed attempts which would have dealt a blow to tolerance and individual freedom."

Swiss Justice and Police Minister Elisabeth Kopp also opposed the clause, which would have forced Swiss lawmakers to ban any contraceptive which destroyed the embryo from the moment of conception.

She said, however, the result did not mean total freedom, adding: "Respect for life will always prevail."

The current abortion law permits termination of pregnancy if there is a risk of grave and lasting damage to the mother's health.

But the government left Switzerland's cantons (regions) free to interpret its terms and abortion is generally available, with a doctor's permission, especially in Protestant areas.

Six cantons, including urban areas such as Geneva and Basle, took a liberal view and around 75 per cent of some 9,000 abortions carried out in the country each year take place there.

Soviets mop rebels after smashing Barikot siege

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Soviet forces are mopping up the last guerrilla resistance around the eastern Afghanistan garrison of Barikot, relieved after an 11-month siege in a final push by tanks, Afghan guerrilla sources said Monday.

But guerrillas vowed to recapture lost ground in the Kunar Valley close to the Pakistan border and the sources said rebels had started to regroup south of Barikot to attack the relief convoy when it set out to return to Jalalabad.

Tanks and other armoured vehicles rumbled into the garrison on Friday after a three-week ground and air offensive by an estimated 8,000 Soviet troops and thousands of Afghan soldiers.

The sources said the Soviet forces had driven away most of the guerrillas. Heavy fighting died away after the tanks arrived and commandos flown in by helicopters flushed rebel machine

gun nests from mountains surrounding the garrison.

The relief column paved much of the road along the tough 40-kilometre final stretch to Barikot and set up five military posts to ward off infiltrators. But the sources said the posts, with up to 100 men each, appeared vulnerable to lightning attacks and were too far apart to defend each other.

Western diplomats in Islamabad believe Soviet troops at Barikot will be slowly replaced by Afghan troops, many of them inexperienced young men, for what they call an impossible task of sealing the porous border from rebel infiltration.

Barikot is only one kilometre from the border with Pakistan which the Soviet and Afghan authorities accuse of helping the guerrillas. Islamabad denies the charge.

Kabul Radio quoted a captured Pakistani and two Afghans as telling a press conference in Kabul Sunday that they had been trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) at guerrilla camps in Pakistan.

A Pakistan-based guerrilla leader, Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, said he hoped the "Mujahideen" (Islamic warriors) would soon regain lost ground around Barikot. He said the garrison was the only major post the Soviets

had in the area but the rebels could use other supply routes.

Afghan exile sources said at least 10,000 people fled the upper Kunar Valley to Pakistan to escape the constant bombing, strafing and fires that accompanied the advancing relief column.

They said about 80 Soviet helicopters and 60 fighter planes were used on daily bombing runs during the offensive. Pakistan has sheltered an estimated three million Afghans since the December 1979 Soviet military intervention.

Meanwhile a top Pakistani official, commenting after Afghan MiGs dropped four bombs in Pakistani territory, said Sunday Pakistan's policy of promoting a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan war follows its own national interests and is independent of any other nation.

Zain Noorani, minister of state for foreign affairs, said Pakistan's policy of a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan, where 115,000 Soviet troops are fighting a widespread Islamic insurgency, is "guided by our own national interests, and not dictated by the United States or any other country."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you take:
 ♠AK6 ♠A763 ♠KQ7 ♠J85
 The bidding has proceeded:
 North East South
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠
 What action do you take?
 Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠83 ♠K1062 ♠KJ93 ♠Q102
 The bidding has proceeded:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠
 What action do you take?
 Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠95 ♠95 ♠AQ76 ♠AQ1062
 The bidding has proceeded:
 West North East South
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠
 What is your opening bid?

- What action do you take?
 Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠A108762 ♠8 ♠AK6 ♠J103
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠
 What do you bid now?
 Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
 ♠74 ♠AKJ83 ♠AQ93 ♠87
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠
 What action do you take?
 Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠AJ6 ♠KQ7 ♠AJ98 ♠AJ10
 What is your opening bid?

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